Queen Victoria Monument, Ottawa.

CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE.

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Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Monday, 20th January 1913.

THE invitation of your Council to read a Paper on Canadian Architecture at this meeting is an honour which I have accepted with much pleasure, and while I am afraid that I shall expose the poverty of Canada in the matter of good architecture, I am still more afraid that my inability to impart to you properly what is in my mind will bring my country into discredit. I ask you to accept this Paper as being contributed in my capacity as a member of this Institute, and not in any official capacity as a member of the Canadian Institute or as representing any Government or interest. My love for my native land must be my excuse if I overstep the bounds of good taste in my efforts to show that what has been done is not all futile and void of interest. Please bear in mind that the boundaries of Canada were established only sixty-six years ago, and that it is only forty-six years since the confederation of the Provinces and the completion of the Parliament Buildings.

Before I speak of Canadian Architecture, the subject of my Paper, I would like, with your permission, to say a few words about the general conditions which surround the profession of architects in Canada.

As in England, the system of "pupilage," but without fees, is the most common commencement for the would-be architect. In four of the Provinces—Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—the title "architect" is protected by law, and no one may call himself an architect unless he has complied with the law, and qualified by passing certain examinations prescribed by the Act. A fifth Province—Ontario—also has an Act, but, owing to the insertion of the word "Registered" before "architect" by the Government of the day, it has no effect, and anyone who pleases may call himself "architect." The remaining Provinces are all organising with a view to obtaining legislation similar to that in force in the four Provinces

above named. In all of these four Provinces the degree of Associate R.I.B.A. is accepted as a satisfactory qualification for admission to membership at present—and here I may say that the Royal Institute of British Architects is held in very high esteem throughout the Dominion. The Universities of these Provinces, including Ontario, have special courses in architecture and issue degrees. The best of these is at McGill, in Montreal, which Mr. Capper and Mr. Nobbs have largely helped to its present condition of efficiency.

The number of students entering the profession is as yet very small, and architects have to rely upon the British Isles and the United States for skilled assistants. I do not recall a time in the past ten years when there were more than enough.

Owing to the fact that in Canada the builder takes out his own quantities, drawings have to be made very complete, and this has tended to raise the quality of draughtsmanship throughout the country, and, incidentally, gives the student a chance to learn details of the work which an English student does not come in contact with. If this can be said in favour of the lack of quantities, the opposite must be said in the difficulties occasioned the practising architect in dealing with builders, owing to the lack of the system in vogue in England.

At present there are no travelling scholarships in architecture, and the necessity for these is becoming more and more apparent. Private "ateliers," in which practising architects of the younger school mostly are patrons, are available for the students in many of the large towns during the winter.

It has been said that "the next fifty years will decide the character and type of Canadian architecture," but, having regard to the extreme youth of the country, such an event would seem to be most unfortunate, and I for one would like to feel that the students of fifty years hence will have something to strive for in creating a greater excellence than the art will then have reached in Canada. It should be said, however, that the Classic orders are fairly well understood, the value of proportion appreciated, and the application of ornament and mouldings handled in a conservative way.

The climate, of course, has a great deal to do with the nature of the buildings in the various parts of Canada. A country which extends for thirty-five hundred miles must, of course, show considerable variation in that respect. There are the Eastern Provinces, tempered on the coast by the Atlantic Ocean; the Province of Ontario, which is affected by the great lakes; a long stretch between Lake Winnipeg and the Western Coast in which no large lakes exist; and the Province of British Columbia, the climate of which is also tempered by the Pacific Ocean along the coast. It is possible at the same hour, therefore, to have a temperature in mid-winter of, say, forty-five degrees at Halifax, ten degrees below zero at Montreal, twenty degrees at Toronto, twenty degrees below zero at Winnipeg, and forty-five degrees at Victoria. Halifax would be without snow, Montreal would probably have three feet, Toronto fifteen inches, Winnipeg two feet, and Victoria none. In mid-summer these figures would be reversed: the two sea-coast cities and Toronto remain cooler, while Montreal and Winnipeg suffer from extreme heat. Throughout all the months of the year over the whole country there is a wealth of sunshine and bright skies. All of these districts are subject to severe snow blizzards, and in the summer to terrific wind-storms. It will thus be seen that provision must be made by the architect against extreme cold, with accumulations of snow and ice, and extreme heat, conditions of extreme moisture and extreme drought, of the most brilliant sunshine and dull days, of perfect calm, and wind storms which often reach the proportions of cyclones. Up to this time Canada has not suffered from earthquake to any extent, although shocks have been felt in nearly all parts, and every architect in erecting a building takes into his calculations the possibility of an earthquake occurring. The general character of sub-soils is such as to insure a good foundation, a stratum of stiff clay occurring in most parts before the rock is reached. There are,

of course, many localities which are exceptions to this rule and where special precautions have to be taken.

You will be interested, perhaps, to hear something regarding the building material obtainable throughout Canada. Splendid marbles are now procurable suitable for almost any purpose, and I shall not be surprised if when these quarries are fully opened marbles will be found to equal any which have been produced on the continent of Europe. Building stones are only fairly good, and much stone for face work is imported. It may be, however, that the opening of new districts by the building of railways will overcome this difficulty. In the eastern part

[Photo. D. A. McLaughlin.

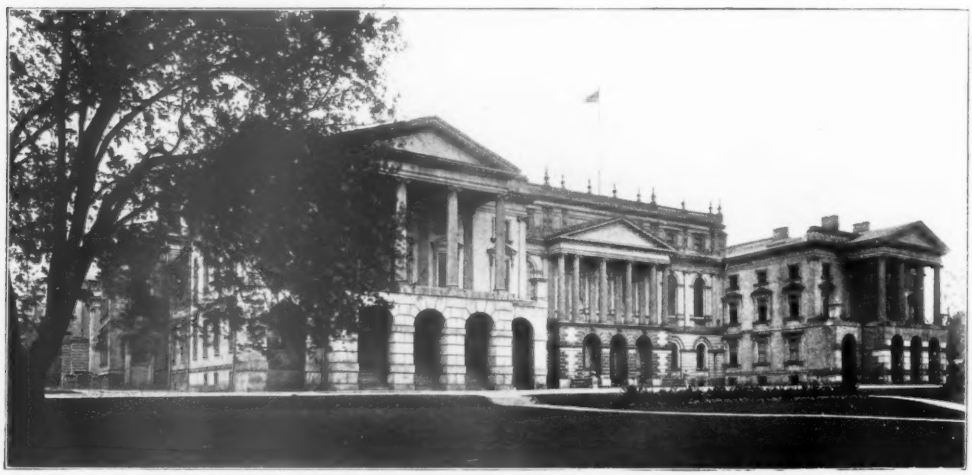
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA. (Mr. Thomas Fuller, Architect.)

of the country very fine granite is obtained, and also in Central Ontario. Good limestones are quarried in the Eastern Provinces and throughout Ontario, and in many parts of the West.

The Portland cement produced in Canada is excellent; everywhere fine grit sand is obtainable, and good limes are burnt in nearly all districts. Canadian bricks are well known for their excellence, but the production of terra-cotta, other than hollow blocks, for fireproof construction work is limited. Steel sections are rolled from Canadian ore in nearly all the large centres, but an enormous quantity of structural steel is imported from the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. Castings in metal of good quality are easily obtainable. Canadian woods are well known; white pine, red pine and spruce, white and red oak, birch, maple, walnut,

cherry, butternut, white-wood, and cedar are the commonest varieties. Wood of all kinds is becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and the price is advancing, with the result that what is known as "fireproof construction" is becoming more and more popular. Sheet metal, galvanised iron, and copper are almost entirely imported. Sheet lead is, of course, scarcely used for flashing purposes, owing to the large range of temperature which prevails. Paints and oils are produced on a large scale and of excellent quality, but the high grades of glass are as yet mostly imported. Sanitary pipes and fittings, as well as fixtures, are manufactured, but a large quantity is also imported, especially porcelain fixtures, which come from Great Britain and the United States. Gas and electric pipes, fittings, and fixtures, with all kinds of glassware, are made in most localities. Tiles are not produced in Canada in any quantity, but are largely imported from Great Britain, the United States, and Holland.

All the large centres are provided with stringent building laws, plans are passed by building departments, whose inspectors issue permits before the work is allowed to be proceeded with.



[Photo. Pringle & Booth.

Osgoode Hall (the Law Courts), Toronto.

Constant inspection is also made of the work during its progress by these departments. This system extends to construction and sanitation, and the relation of buildings to localities, but does not in any way interfere with the architectural or artistic qualities of the building. That the duties of these departments may be extended in the near future so as to criticise the quality of the design is not an improbability. The fact that every city is giving careful attention to town-planning, driveways, park systems, and suburbs is having an excellent moral effect in the development of the artistic tastes of the people.

Most of you will have read an article which appeared recently in a London architectural paper, entitled "Imperialism and Architecture," and as a strong reference is made to Canada I may perhaps be permitted to refer to it. It states that U.S. American "ideals and methods of expression" are being appropriated by Canadians, and that "in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal the largest and handsomest buildings are the works of American architects." With regard to the first statement, there is not the slightest doubt that Canadian architects have been experimenting along U.S. American lines in the designs of all classes of buildings. I can say

definitely, however, that American ideals and methods of expression are not being adopted any more than those of any other country, except in so far as they apply more conveniently to conditions in Canada. In the matter of design, I believe I am right in saying that the British influence is much the strongest one affecting Canadian architects, who, generally speaking,

POST OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C. (Mr. J. H. Ewart, Ottawa, Architect.)

are strong Imperialists. The other statement is, of course, misleading. I know of only two large buildings in Montreal which have been erected in the last twenty years under U.S. American architects. In Toronto, strange as it may seem, the Anglican Cathedral of St. Alban is the only building I know of which is in the hands of a U.S. American architect. Winnipeg has one bank and one railway terminal designed by New York architects. Vancouver may

have a building which has been designed by a U.S. American architect, but I am not aware of its identity. There is no reciprocity between the architects of the United States and Canada, and both are subjected to practically prohibitive Customs tariffs. In the above I do not include architects who have permanent offices in Canada as well as in New York; but if they were included, and I say it with all modesty, the works of Canadian architects would far away surpass those few buildings which have been erected by foreign architects. Canadian statesmen, benefiting by past experiences of Great Britain and other nations, have taken precautions which make it practically impossible for foreigners to exploit the opportunities which Canada presents in any way except that which will most benefit Canada. Thus it is that many manufacturers of building materials residing in foreign countries and wishing to avail themselves of the Canadian market have found it desirable to establish factories in Canada.

Home for Incurables, Toronto. (Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Architects.)

But it is to talk to you of what has been done rather than what the future may hold that I am here, and to simplify matters I will classify the various kinds of buildings and endeavour to describe to you the problem met in each.

There are, of course, the Federal Government Buildings at Ottawa, as well as the buildings which house the Provincial Legislatures in each Province. The Ottawa buildings were completed in 1866, but have been largely added to since. Built of local stone, rock-faced ashlar, with jambs and quoins of cut stone, these are called "Victorian Gothic." They are only partly of fireproof construction. The central block contains both the House of Commons and the Senate and the rooms incidental thereto. The library, a circular building, finished throughout the interior in white pine in natural finish, is interesting and rather elaborately carved. The various departments are housed in separate buildings, of which there are now a large number. These are practically all built of local stone, and are, without exception, almost devoid of architectural interest. Each has its own heating, lighting, and ventilating plant. Large blocks of further departmental buildings are under consideration, for which a competition amongst Canadian architects was held, and prizes awarded.

Of the Provincial buildings, that recently completed at Victoria is perhaps the most notable. This design was also the result of a properly conducted competition amongst Canadian architects.

The City Hall, or Municipal Building, has not risen to any great height as an architectural creation. The buildings at Toronto are of interest, because built in a sort of Romanesque style of a beautiful dark brown local stone, the supply of which has unfortunately become exhausted. As in England, these buildings contain the Council Chamber, Mayor's office, offices for the various departments, and in some cases, especially in the smaller towns, a large assembly hall for public meetings. Island sites are nearly always obtained for these buildings, and in many towns these are also occupied by an open-air farmers' market.

The Post Offices throughout the country are rather a better class of building. They are, of course, built and controlled by the Dominion Government, and contain, in addition to the

PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO. (Messrs. Wickson, Gregg, & Chapman, Architects.)

general office for the reception and distribution of mails, the offices of the departments connected with this work. In the smaller towns the Collector of Customs also has his offices in the Post Office buildings, which of later years are all of fireproof construction.

Of the Law Courts and Court Houses the most notable building is undoubtedly that at Toronto known as Osgoode Hall, the main block of which is a most interesting building, both externally and internally, and a charming bit of architecture. It contains, of course, the court-rooms used by the various higher courts, with the necessary offices and an extensive law library. The interior central hall is a delightful piece of rather delicate Renaissance work, executed in real Caen stone. Unfortunately this building is not fireproof, and many valuable possessions contained therein are undoubtedly exposed to great danger.

Canada has many splendid hospitals, large and small, and there is perhaps no other type of building to which so much study has been given by architects. The site is carefully selected and the sub-soils disinfected and drained. In the construction of the buildings precaution is

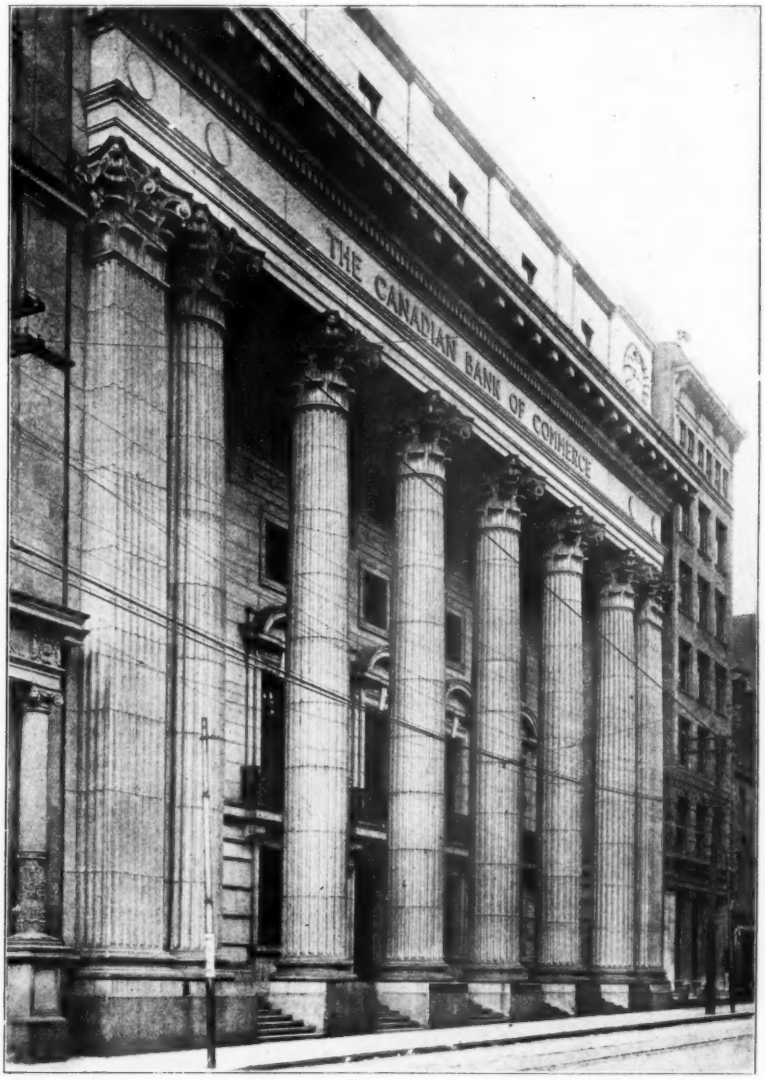
taken against fire, extremes of heat and cold, moisture and the lack thereof, obtrusive forms and projections, foul airs and too much draught, everything which is unsanitary or unpleasant, everything which is superfluous or increases work, undue proximity to wards, and unpleasant surroundings for nurses off duty. There is no notable example; architectural effect is secondary to those essential things which I have enumerated, and many others. Suffice it to say that a Canadian architect asked to build a hospital places it in importance above any other building that he has in charge.

CHAPEL, TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. (Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Toronto, Architects.)

Of the homes for orphans and aged or incurable people too much cannot be said, as the buildings are invariably excellent and splendidly managed; they are maintained by public subscription and Government grant. As these are generally built in the early stages of the growth of a town on sites of large area, the increase in the value of the site produces a fund which is often sufficient eventually for the support of the institution.

The public library in Canada has not received nearly so much consideration, although every community of above a thousand people has one. Well lighted and well ventilated reading rooms, economical stack rooms, and provision for issuing and receiving the books, with every possible precaution against fire, are, as in England, the main essentials.

Art galleries and museums, I am sorry to say, are few in number, and are only to be found in the larger cities. The reason of this is the lack of art collections rather than the want of buildings, and it seems to me to be exceedingly desirable that the opportunity to obtain



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, MONTREAL. (Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Architects.)

replicas of the splendid collections in the British Isles should be provided and every facility possible to obtain these reproductions given to the representatives of the various parts of the Empire in which original collections cannot be hoped for. Architectural students are suffering particularly in this respect in Canada. Those buildings which have been built are, of course,

of fireproof construction, and are fairly pretentious, both as regards size and architecture. There is no doubt that many museums and art galleries will be built in the future.

It is most unfortunate that in nearly every case Canadian churches have been carried out with such rapidity that a great paucity of church architecture is the result. This has also been caused partly by the limited sums of money at the disposal of the various congregations. I regret to say that I have found it difficult to select a large church from which a slide could be made which could be shown you without apology, although there are many large churches in each of the hundred-mile stretches of the length of Canada. These are mostly of brick, and all have wooden roofs. Amongst the small churches, I am glad to say, a better condition of affairs exists, and there are many small churches built of stone which are quite interesting. These, however, like the larger ones, show evidence of haste and lack of any great care in their design.

Canadian shops are, generally speaking, of a fairly high class, and show a good deal of skill in their planning and arrangement. In contra-distinction to the English custom, the authorities in Canada permit huge shops to be erected as one room to each floor, and the effect of this in the large stores, with their wealth of stock, is bewildering. The newest of these shops are, of course, of fireproof construction, and are fitted with automatic sprinkler installations, and every other known precaution against fire is taken, with the result that up to this time no serious catastrophe has occurred, although in the large cities these buildings are thronged from morning till night with crowds of shoppers. They are ingeniously planned for receiving and sending out goods, fitted with devices for handling parcels, and for conveying money payments to a central office and the return of the change and bill. Each has a palatial restaurant, and is fitted with numerous elevators, moving staircases, &c. Most of them have central courts, with top light and galleries. Carrying as they do almost every class of article which may be sold, they practically become an industrial exhibition. For this reason, on account of the vast throngs of people which visit them, the greatest care is taken in their design and construction, arrangement of ingress and egress, &c. They are cleaned, in most cases, by vacuum process, and in most ways are an example to the occupants of other buildings.

The small shop, although it may have a very interesting façade, architecturally speaking, need not be mentioned, for the reason that its owner or tenant almost invariably covers the exterior of it with signs, plain and illuminated, by way of advertising. This is carried, perhaps, to as great an extent in Canada as in any other country, and has a most unfortunate effect upon the streets of the various towns.

The wholesale warehouse is a very distinct type of building, and is usually a fine structure. Lately these have been built of fireproof construction, reinforced concrete, or steel frame with tile or concrete casing. Most of them are fitted with automatic sprinkler installations and every other known method of preventing fire. In this way the cost of insurance on buildings and their contents has been reduced to a nominal sum, even in the most congested districts of the large cities. All staircases and elevators are enclosed within masonry walls, with metal-covered doors: the window-frames and sashes are of metal, and are glazed with wired glass. In addition to this, automatic fire-shutters are frequently used. Automatic fire-doors are placed on all communicating doors, with metal or stone sills. Fire walls are carried up at least three feet above the roof, and cornices or other projections containing combustible material are not permitted. The actual floors are often of concrete or composition, but are frequently of maple or Georgia pine on sleepers bedded in the concrete. Electric wiring is placed in an armoured conduit, and all boiler-rooms made absolutely fireproof. These floors, like the large stores, are also in single lofts, unless subdivision is desired by the owner. There are also a large number of warehouses built in what is known as slow-burning or mill construction, in which no hidden

spaces through which fire can gain headway are permitted. In these the posts are of wood placed rather close together with a wooden beam stretching between them and to the walls, on which is laid a flooring of 4-inch Georgia pine joined with oak splines, and having a finished floor of maple or Georgia pine. In these buildings the same precautions are taken as enumerated above for the prevention of fire.

Perhaps the most ornamental buildings throughout Canada are the banks and their branches. Generally speaking, these have been designed and built with considerable care, and

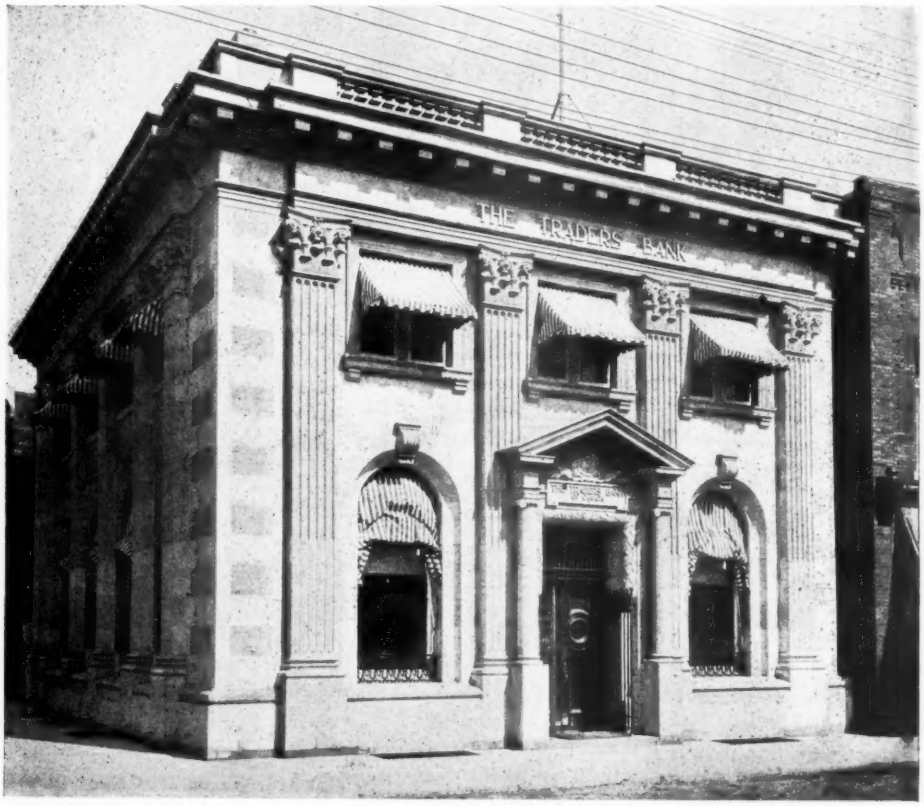


Photo. W. G. Gillespie.

TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA, SUDBURY, ONT. (F. S. Baker, Toronto, Architect.)

without any curtailment of expense. As there are some thirty chartered banks in Canada, and as many of them have upwards of three hundred branches each, it will be seen that bank buildings are fairly frequent. The head offices of these banks are in some cases buildings which house the bank and its departments only, and in others they house the banks and its departments, and are carried up to a great height with a number of floors of offices for renting purposes. They usually contain the general banking room, a savings-bank department, and a banking department for ladies, ample security and book vaults, the entrance doors to which are really marvellous pieces of construction, some being as much as 12 inches thick of chrome steel, with a clockwork device on the combination lock which can only be operated by two persons. The

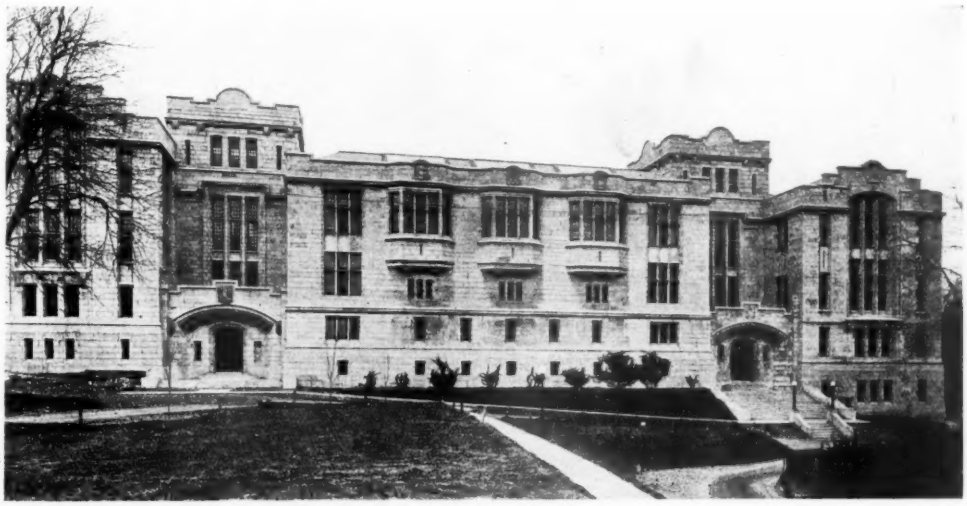
security vault itself is frequently constructed with a chrome steel lining 3 inches thick, enclosed in heavy masonry walls. The bank places in these security vaults steel safes with combination locks, which in themselves would seem to offer sufficient security against burglars, as they also would against fire.

These buildings also contain the head office departments of the bank, which, having so many branches, requires a large space. In this space is provided a board room for the directors' meetings, and the rooms for officers, &c. Off the board-room is usually placed an incinerator or macerator, used for the destruction of worn banknotes, which process is, of course, supervised by the directors personally. The designing of these banks has brought out perhaps more good architecture than any other type of building in the country, as so much work of a high class is involved. First, there is the banking room, which is usually very large, and may be treated in any way that the architect may select—wall surfaces of Canadian marble, or of imitation Caen stone, or of plaster, with a pilaster or column treatment in the same material, and an elaborate entablature, with vaulted or panelled ceilings all profusely ornamented. There is little or no woodwork, except doors. The floors and counters are of marble, with metal grille-work of a very high class, and often of beautiful design. Marble cheque desks, benches, and other furniture certainly give scope to the good designer. The board-room, also, and the general manager's private apartments, and the approaches thereto, with the general approaches to the building, give the architect a further opportunity to show his ability, and as the sites chosen by the banks for their head-office buildings are generally the most prominent in the various cities, there is no limit to the extent to which the design may go in producing a building which it is expected will be a credit to the owners and to the city in which it is built. Needless to say, Canadian architects have had to resort to the five Classic orders in designing these buildings, and no exception to this occurs to me at the moment. In heating, ventilation, sanitation, and lighting no expense is spared. The engine-rooms of these buildings are often as elaborately finished as the prominent rooms of many important buildings. Although the majority of the banks provide space for the public in the centre of the banking room, in some of them the clerks are placed in the centre of the room and the public around the sides; invariably the owners provide restaurants in these buildings for the convenience of their clerks.

Branch banks are also generally arranged with a separate banking room for ladies, and are fitted with sleeping and living rooms for clerks, so that the life of a bank clerk in a small outlying town may be quite comfortable.

The office building in Canada varies in size from four to eighteen floors of renting spaces. These are frequently built by financial corporations, such as insurance companies, loan companies, banks, &c., and are invariably of fireproof construction. Perhaps the most notable building of this type which has been erected in Canada is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Toronto. It has a steel frame which is fireproofed with hollow terra-cotta, a base of three stories of Canadian granite, and a superstructure of fifteen stories of glazed cream-coloured terra-cotta on the four sides, and a rather agreeable scheme of fenestration. The elevators, five in number, are plunger hydraulic, water pressure being obtained from steam-driven pumps, fitted, with the rest of the power plant, in a sub-basement of the building. The staircase, which is secondary in size, owing to the number of elevators, is of steel, cast iron, and marble. The floors throughout are finished in concrete terrazzo or marble or tile mosaic. There are no wooden floors. All partitions, except glazed partitions, are of hollow terra-cotta block, and the trim, doors, transoms, &c., are exceedingly simple. A mail chute, with a drop-letter appliance at each floor, is provided. Each office has hot and cold running water and a vacuum-cleaning connection; filtered drinking water is provided, and clocks are operated and regulated by electricity. The roof is so finished as to be convenient for visitors to obtain

from this point an extensive view of the city and over the harbour and lake. Based on the experience of other large buildings, it is expected that the elevators of this building will carry nearly ten thousand people every week-day, and that the building will have more than a thousand occupants. All of these will be working in good sanitary conditions, better, indeed, than would be found in a building of four stories or less in height. The collecting of so much traffic at one point must have some effect upon the traffic in the streets, but, while the streets at this point are not wide, it is not anticipated that this will be noticeable. These buildings are not equipped with sprinkler appliances, but with standpipe and hose, and a fire-pump upon which steam is always kept for the purpose of producing the pressure necessary to extend the water to the upper stories of the building. There is also an outside staircase or fire escape. In these buildings the rent is calculated by the square foot of floor-space actually leased to the tenant, and generally includes heating, lighting, cleaning, vault, hot and cold water, electric



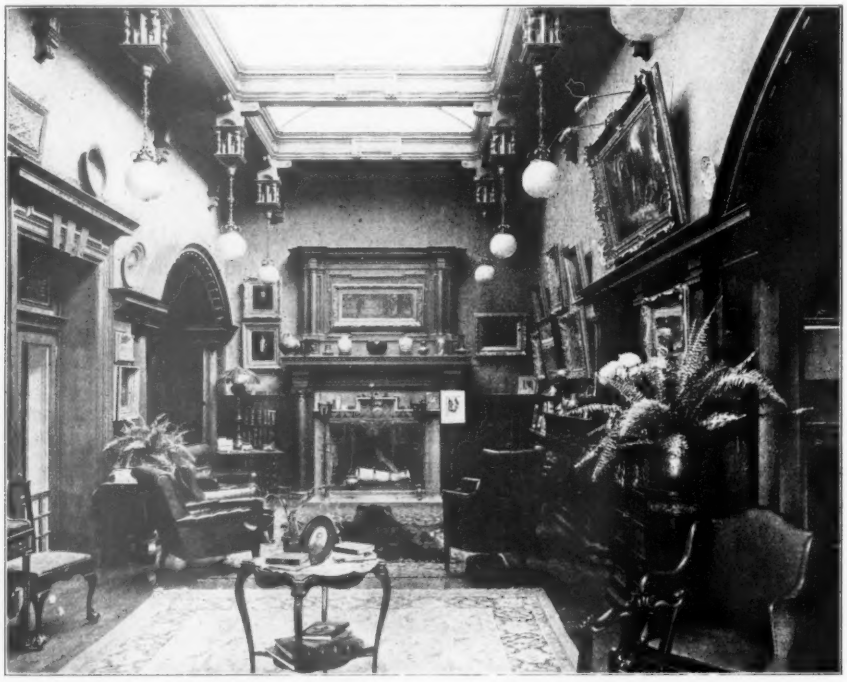
McGill University, Medical Building, Elevation to Campus.
(Messrs. Brown & Valance, Montreal, Architects.)

fans, window curtains, and wall decoration, in addition to elevator service and a card in the general index at the entrance.

Canada has many large hotels, and a much larger number of small ones. In their construction and equipment they are similar to office buildings which I have described, but are, of course, finished for semi-domestic use. Large restaurant space is generally their main feature, apart, of course, from sleeping-rooms. The modern ones are all fireproof and have marble or concrete floors. The latter are arranged in bedrooms with wood strips around the walls, to which carpets are fixed. There are bathrooms for all bedrooms, and dressing-gowns are superfluous. Hotel architecture all the world over is rather florid, and Canadian managers are no exception to those who want elaborate and showy ornamentation at every possible point in the public space, and this invariably disappoints the visiting architect. The use of imitation Caen stone has created an agreeable diversion in some notable instances, and too much cannot be said for the good taste shown in the decorations and furnishings of the bedroom. Vacuum cleaning has been a great boom to hotel managers.

The last few years have seen the construction of a great many railway stations. These are mostly of the terminal type, with a large cross platform or concourse between the waiting-rooms, offices, &c., and the train sheds. Fireproof construction and concrete have entirely replaced wood.

Considerable improvement has recently been shown in the designing of theatres and public halls, and the use of fireproof construction has added greatly to the safety of these buildings. The Canadian theatre is much like the English one, with its stalls, and pit, and boxes, and always two, sometimes three, galleries. Cantilever construction has been adopted where possible for the support of galleries, and posts have been eliminated. Heating and ventilating have been arranged with care. Indirect heating by fresh air taken from above the roof and



Library, Sir Edmond Osler's Residence, Toronto. (Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Architects.)

passed over superheated steam coils in a small chamber in the basement, and delivered through a small aperture under each chair in the orchestra and pit, with a sufficient amount of direct radiation to insure ample warmth, is the usual method. For the summer season the heating chamber in the basement contains cold storage coils, and the fresh air from above the roof is forced over these, and this cooled air is emitted through the small aperture by which heat is emitted in winter; of course, equivalent provision for the escape of foul air and superheated air is provided. All theatres are required to have asbestos fire-curtains, and a fireman is on duty at every performance. As the theatres are built by private interests, and are proverbially poor money-makers, there is a tendency to make the construction of the building as inexpensive as possible, and cheap architecture is frequently the result.

Canada is well provided with educational buildings of every class. The Universities of

Residence of Colonel Sweeny, Toronto. (Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Toronto, Architects.)

Residence of Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Toronto. (Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Toronto, Architects.)

Montreal and Toronto are well equipped with buildings; these are mostly of stone, and many of them are very good examples of architecture. While I should like to have introduced many slides illustrating these buildings, it has been, of course, impossible in the time at my disposal; indeed, I fear this Paper has already occupied too much time, but numerous photographs of these University buildings will be found hanging on the walls of the gallery, if any care to see them. The same applies to the colleges, which, being conducted largely on the English system and nearly always controlled by English masters, are doing a great work in strengthening the already universal Imperialistic spirit in Canada.

Technical schools of the very highest class have now been provided in all the large cities; these have only been undertaken after the most careful study by the authorities, accompanied by their architect, of the best schools in Europe and the United States, and even to walk through one of these institutions in a leisurely way is most instructive for the architectural student.

Common schools are at last being fireproofed, but I regret to say that the great majority of these large buildings, extending in many cases to three stories, and even to four stories, are dangerous fire-traps. Pupils are carefully trained in fire-drill, with a view to their hurried escape in case of alarm, but in several instances—fortunately not many—loss of life has occurred through the burning of the buildings. In the modern school building unilateral lighting from the left side has been adopted, and the greatest attention is given to heating and ventilating. That a satisfactory system of moistening the internal atmosphere of our schools, hospitals, &c., has not yet been discovered is to be regretted, but no doubt it is one of the improvements of the near future. The result of a child leaving an overheated atmosphere containing not more than 25 per cent. of moisture, under which condition the mucous membrane is, of course, sadly depleted, and entering an external atmosphere at a very much lower temperature which contains 75 per cent. of moisture, can easily be imagined.

I come now to the dwellings of the people, upon which subject a whole Paper could easily be written, but regarding which I shall only be able to say a little. It is in these that the individual taste and character of the people are indicated. I am bound to say that they are most creditable, and must favourably impress the visitor from other countries. Curiously enough, although Canada is a wood country, wooden houses do not predominate; they are mostly of brick or stucco. Many of those which are apparently brick have a wood frame, with a brick veneering of the thickness of half a brick, and this type of house is a very wholesome and satisfactory one. I should think the commonest type of house in the towns is what is known as the semi-detached house—two houses under one roof—having three sides exposed. It is true the space between the pairs of houses is often not more than three feet, but this provides for the entrance of light and air, and is a distinct improvement on the long terraces of attached houses. The amplification of drainage systems has made it possible for even the smallest house to have proper sanitary arrangements, and it has recently been proposed, in one city at least, that a by-law should be provided to require every house to have a bath. An arrangement is suggested whereby the cost is advanced to the owner of the house and paid back by him in instalments. Undue overcrowding of tenements is prevented by the careful inspection of the authorities. All houses in the large towns in which any contagious disease exists are placarded and the occupants quarantined. The houses of the middle and wealthy classes throughout all the Provinces, including even Quebec, are more like the houses of Great Britain in type than those of any other country. The house which costs, say, $15,000 is built of solid brick, with good, heavy walls, and a considerable amount of stone trimming. It will have stone steps, tiled entrance-hall, and main staircase, library or reception rooms, living-room or drawing-room, dining-room, and comfortable, lockered serving-pantry, with a sink, which forms a passage from dining-room to kitchen. The kitchen contains a range, generally gas, sometimes gas and

coal, the principal sink, and a ventilating device for removing kitchen smells. Off this kitchen is a good-sized pantry, containing a refrigerator, which is kept supplied with ice from day to day by a public company, and this ice is generally put in through a small door from the outside. The pantry is fitted with lockers, and generally with a marble-topped table for the use of the cook. There is also a maids' sitting-room, and off this a small porch or verandah is generally provided for the use of the maids in the summer. A large verandah, part or all of which is frequently enclosed with glass, for use in the winter, is extended generally towards the south, and opening off the living-room, for the use of the family. As can be imagined, a large part of the summer days is spent by the family upon these verandahs. The main staircase is always of ample size, and is sometimes continued to the top story. There is also a separate maids' staircase, leading from the basement to the top story, with a landing arranged to be lowered to ground level whereby easy access is obtained by tradesmen, &c., to the cellar and to the house; this stair, of course, is smaller, but winders are tabooed by general consent, although I think they should be by law.

Such a house would have in all six or seven bedrooms and dressing-rooms, and two bath-rooms at least, one of which would have tiled walls and floors and an electric dryer. Each bedroom is provided with one or more built-in wardrobes or clothes cupboards. In many cases basins, with hot and cold water, are placed in the principal bedrooms. A combination linen and sewing room, with electric iron and ironing board, would also be arranged, and not unlikely a small dumb-waiter extending from basement to top floor. Sanitary arrangements of the highest class, with the best class of porcelain fixtures, and a heating system of hot-water circulation from a boiler in the basement is the usual installation. Domestic hot water is provided usually by automatic gas-heaters placed in the basement. All houses of this class and better are equipped with a vacuum-cleaning system operated either by electric or hydraulic pressure. A complete laundry with specially-arranged dryers would be installed in the basement. The interior finish of this house would probably include polished oak floors throughout, main staircase of oak, hardwood trim of either birch, oak, or walnut, with some panelling in the main rooms and the first-floor landing, while the bedrooms and the remainder of the house would be finished in white pine or white wood for painting; in many cases hardwood doors with natural finish are used right through the painted rooms, as well as those finished in hardwood. The windows might be wood casements, swinging in, or swinging out, or might have English box-frames with sliding sash. Metal casements are very little used, but are being experimented with. The roof might be of Canadian or U.S. American slates, or of cedar or pine shingles, and the flashing or sheet-metal work, down-pipes, gutters, &c., of copper, or possibly galvanised iron. There is usually included a garage for two motor-cars, fitted with heating, water supply, drainage, &c. This house would probably be built on a site having a street frontage of from sixty to one hundred feet, and would be set back from the side-walk line about forty feet, without any fence or hedge in front, the walks or drives being usually of concrete or gravelled.

With the careful planting of shrubs, vines, trees, &c., and the skill of the architect, a charming home, full of architectural merit in its design, is frequently obtained within a period of less than a year. This falling into the hands of a person of taste, with simple decorations and furniture, and the use of chintz coverings and Turkish or Persian rugs, &c., &c., makes for culture and refinement with coming generations.

The houses of the wealthy are merely exaggerations in size and detail of such a house as I have described.

What is known in London as the Town house, built on a narrow lot almost up to the street-line, arranged in terraces or attached, is scarcely known in Canada.

DISCUSSION OF THE FOREGOING PAPER.

The President, Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT said they had had a most vivid and interesting Paper from Mr. Baker, and were fortunate in having present two distinguished gentlemen whom he would call upon to propose and second a vote of thanks. One was Mr. Herbert Baker, who had a brilliant reputation in South Africa in virtue of his distinguished work, and who had also had the courage and the generosity to establish a Studentship at the British School at Rome for the future South African architect. They had also with them Mr. J. G. Colmer, a very distinguished Canadian, who had done a great deal for Canada in this country. He would therefore call upon Mr. Herbert Baker to propose a vote of thanks, and Mr. Colmer to second it.

Mr. HERBERT BAKER [*F.*] said it had given him very great pleasure to be present that evening to hear the most interesting lecture just delivered to them, as well as to propose a vote of thanks to his namesake from across the seas. Mr. Baker had shown most ably how very progressive Canadians were in their architecture. But this was only to be expected by those who knew how very up-to-date, energetic, and progressive Canadians were, and how they had as their immediate neighbours the most energetic of all nations, who had shown, particularly in their architecture, such Titanic powers. But he was glad to hear from Mr. Baker that the Canadians had no more intention of being swallowed by these Titanic neighbours in their architecture than in their nationality. He was one of those who thought that the principle "Art for Art's sake" was a very dangerous one; it might take them along the "primrose path of dalliance," but would not carry them far up the "steep and thorny road to heaven." And that heaven or ideal before them was to interpret or give expression to the highest national feelings of their race and nationality. And if Imperial Federation should ever become a real fact—and Canada had recently shown by her great gift of *Dreadnoughts* how very earnestly she was striving to this end—then architects all over the Empire must be prepared by study to give expression to those ideals. If they were to have the same unity in their architecture as they hoped soon to have in their federation of nations, it did not mean that either in politics or in architecture they must give up their separate national individuality; indeed that would be quite impossible. Climatic reasons alone forbade. He did not think that it was generally sufficiently realised in this Northern climate how great the effect of climate was upon architecture. He did not think that sufficient importance had been given to it in the text-books. They knew the saying of Italians that "only dogs and Englishmen walk in the sun." He thought that in the books one reads on architecture the authors had not got beyond "the walking in the sun" stage; they looked upon the sun as simply a thing of enjoyment, and did not realise that most Southern nations had worshipped the midday sun as an evil deity. When one lived and worked under a semi-tropical sun one realised the dominant influences it had had upon architecture. To his mind, Gothic architecture was not developed so much as text-books made out through the special characteristics or the "crusading spirit" of Northern nations, although these no doubt had a large effect, but almost entirely by the demand for letting sun and warmth into buildings. So that the effect of climate, particularly in the Southern dominions—perhaps less in Canada—together with the special needs and individuality of the people, would give a distinctness and individuality to its architecture. The question was how best to get this Imperial unity and spirit into our architecture. He thought it could be done largely in two ways: first, through their Mother Institute, which had come to be the real mother to nurture all its children; and, secondly, through the British School at Rome. He should like Mr. Baker to take back to Canada an idea of the value of that School. Some four or five architectural students from South Africa had been receiving the advice and hospitality of the School. Any British subject who was a genuine student of art could be made a member of the School, but although there had been four or five South African students there, there had been no Canadians; and he hoped Mr. Baker would take back this fact and explain it to his brother-architects in Canada. The best way was to get at the students, and he should like to see scholars from all parts of the Empire coming to study in Europe—they must often come to the Old World—under the direction of the Mother Institute and of the allied British Schools at Rome and Athens. And it would be good for all architects, young and old, to pay a pilgrimage every few years to St. Paul's, and then to the Pantheon, to stand under those majestic domes, so as to adjust their sense of scale. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Baker would take back this message, and that in a few years they should hear of Canada making a present to the Mother Country of three fine young architectural student *Dreadnoughts*!

Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G., in seconding the vote of thanks, said he was not an architect, and his knowledge of architecture was not very extensive, but he knew a piece of good work when he saw it, and he had no hesitation in expressing his satisfaction at the piece of work which had been presented to them that evening by Mr. Baker. It gave a very admirable illustration of what architec-

ture had done and was doing in Canada, and he believed it would give as much satisfaction in Canada as it had done in that room. Canada, it was true, was a very young country, but, as they had seen in Mr. Baker's illustrations, Canada had reason to be proud of its buildings. No one could go there and travel from East to West without being impressed with the character of the buildings, both public and private; they would be found to compare favourably with the buildings in towns and cities of similar size whether in the United States or in the United Kingdom, and that was saying a great deal for a country whose history was so recent as that of the Canadian Dominion. Mr. Baker had spoken of the opportunities for architects in Canada. That was a matter about which he had had some experience; he had known many young architects go from this country with letters of introduction, who had seemed to fall on their feet at once, and had not been long in making reputations for themselves and in making money, which was sometimes more favourably regarded even than reputation. What he liked in Canada was that there was no professional jealousy there. If a young architect went there he was welcomed, and given every assistance, counsel, and advice, and was regarded as an additional factor in helping the building-up of the country of which the Canadians were so proud. Mr. Baker had mentioned the absence of art galleries. That, unfortunately, was true, but in a young and vigorous community like Canada, where they were busily engaged in making money and developing their country, they had not so much time to devote to what they regarded as luxuries as people in older countries. But they had art galleries, and Mr. Baker would confirm him that both in Montreal and Toronto, as well as in some of the other cities, there were magnificent collections of pictures held by private persons. Many masterpieces were now in Canada; and he should like to think that those pictures, being there, would not only remain there, but would increase in numbers, and that they would form by-and-by a splendid nucleus for a great art collection in Canada.

MR. T. H. MAWSON [*Hon. A.*], who was imperfectly heard at the reporter's table, has since committed his remarks to writing as follows:—In the matter of work I may claim to be as much Canadian as an Englishman. I am, therefore, delighted to meet Mr. Baker on this side of the Atlantic, for I know from personal experience what a salutory influence his work, his enthusiasm, and, may I add, his personal charm, exercise over the architecture of Canada. Great art, it is said, is only possible when great ideas are patent and the prevailing atmosphere. Our lecturer is a man of great ideas, and for this reason I regret that his overmastering modesty has led him to withhold views of his own work. Canada is truly a country of pulsating energy where men of vision, the true pioneers, are ever building castles in the air, whilst others are laying broad foundations upon which these dreams, materialised, may firmly and safely rest. Do you remember that fervently eloquent address which Mr. Forbes Robertson delivered some time ago before the London Society in which he mentioned the Artist Cardinal who had told him that Greece developed her highest forms of architecture in her Colonies? History, he said, promised to repeat itself in *our* Colonies. I think Mr. Robertson's statement was meant as a warning and yet as a hope. So far as Canada is concerned, there is great hope, but I am bound to confess that I detected in Mr. Baker's address a disturbing element when he spoke of preference for English ideals. I wonder if I misunderstood him? Does he mean the ideals of to-day, or the English traditions we so easily laid aside? I am sure that every Imperialist (if he be also a patriot) would desire, above all things, that Canadian architects should go for their inspiration to that which exhibits the most consummate skill in its planning, the most scientific form of construction, the ripest scholarship, and the highest imaginative qualities rythmically expressed. These are qualities which are not necessarily and wholly British possessions. Canadian architects are to be trusted, however, for every office of recognised standing possesses its well-selected and well-ordered library, housed in a separate room, which is the common room for principals and staff. Any office which centres round so much learning is sure to turn out excellent and inspiring work. Speaking as an onlooker and without that wide experience possessed by Mr. Baker, I should have thought the influence of the McKim and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts traditions were stronger than he seems to admit, and that the work of American architects, including the large number of railway stations designed by New York architects, and also the Gothic work of Cram and Ferguson, especially in the cathedrals at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at Toronto, were also strong influences. I admit, however, that it was a perfect joy to me to see our Collegiate Gothic handled in such a masterly way by firms like Sproat & Roff of Toronto, and Brown & Vallance of Montreal, in the Universities of Toronto and Saskatoon. Also to see the fine work of the brothers Maxwell at the Regina Parliament Buildings, and the fine domestic work being done by Mr. Baker himself and others, like Mr. Meredith of Ottawa, and Mr. McClure of Victoria, and our friend Mr. Lawrence Gotch in Calgary. Mr. Baker and I are mutual admirers of the strongest of all influences now operating in Canada. I mean the work of that delightful man and great artist, Mr. Frank Darling, of Toronto, one of whose banks has been shown on the screen and met with your applause. It is by work of this high excellence that Canadian architects are wresting commissions from American competitors; and, may I add, it is by ability to do equally good work that young English architects will find a foothold in the

Dominion of Canada. Just one word about the craftsmanship of Canada. I do not know any country where one can see such perfectly beautiful brickwork or where patent stone is treated in such an honest and inoffensive way. Woodwork is most excellent; half-timber work, however, has never seemed to me to reach the quality of English work, but this is probably more the fault of the architect than the craftsman. I think metal casements are rapidly coming into use in Canada; in fact, I know of one firm alone who have paid an English firm $78,000 for casements alone during the last three years. Westmorland slate is beginning to be used and should eventually oust the American slates. Much of the metal-work is charming, both in design and craftsmanship; sanitary fittings, central heating and vacuum cleaners, and every domestic labour-saving appliance has reached a higher degree of excellence than at home. Garden design, "the greater perfection," as Lord Bacon says, is little understood; but now that Canada has grown "to the age of civility and elegance," the art of garden-making will soon take its place and give the ideal setting to many truly ideal homes. Mr. Baker says that everywhere in Canada great interest is being taken in city planning. I, together with my friends Mr. Unwin and Mr. Vivian, have had some little share in fomenting an anxiety for civic betterment, and I am, therefore, delighted to be able to confirm this statement; and let me say in this connection that the Dominion owes a great debt in this matter to the influence and active support given to the movement by the late Governor-General Earl Grey. They are also most fortunate in having in H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught another Governor-General who is deeply interested in city planning and everything which has to do with the development of a national and characteristic architecture. May I, in conclusion, suggest that this Institute might organise a trip to Canada? They would find true British hospitality and much to encourage them. In short, the trip would prove the most perfect mental tonic.

THE PRESIDENT said they had had a most interesting Paper from Mr. Baker, and were very grateful to him for having crossed the Atlantic to tell them about the architecture of their kinsmen beyond the seas. It was clear from his account of what was being done in Canada that their colleagues there were addressing themselves to the problem of architecture in a very practical and strenuous spirit; they were going into the essentials of the matter. In their banks, their public buildings, their hospitals, they were determined to have something which would answer the purpose, and that, after all, was what architects had to strive for, whether in the old countries or in the new. He gathered from what Mr. Mawson had said that Mr. Baker was himself responsible for some beautiful buildings which his modesty prevented him from showing illustrations of. There was of course a point at which such a country as Canada, with all its splendid promises, must be, to use a vulgar phrase, "hung up" because it had not the tradition of architecture, and it was there that we of the Old Country might be able to help. Of course, we ourselves were rather like the Prodigal Son; we had had not only one tradition, but several, and we had squandered them all. And now our business was to build up this tradition of architecture. But even though we were prodigals and bankrupts, and several other things, we could not escape the consciousness of a great historic past in architecture. It was in that consciousness that the hope of the future of architecture in this country rested; and he was sanguine enough to think that that hope was not without foundation. Mr. Baker had said many things which they had listened to with great interest, and some which they all welcomed very heartily. He told them—and Mr. Herbert Baker of South Africa had confirmed him upon the point—that their Institute was regarded with very high esteem, and even affection, in those two great countries, Canada and South Africa. That was very welcome to them, because the Institute had to weather many storms, and might have to weather many more; but this loyalty of far-away countries, from those who were gone from them and were practising architecture across the seas, was one of the most encouraging things he knew. Mr. Baker also told them that in his opinion the most predominant influence in Canadian architecture was the British influence. That, again, was very encouraging. It was very significant that both Mr. Baker and Mr. Nobbs, the Professor of McGill University, should have urged the same appeal for some collections of replicas and reproductions of the best work that had been done in this country in the past, something such as they had in the Trocadero in Paris of the great French works. That was a very important appeal. We had the Architectural Museum at Tufton Street, but every one would admit that that was inadequate, and he thought we should do what we could in our own way to help this appeal. Mr. Herbert Baker had pointed out the splendid patriotism and genuine feeling in Canada with regard to the Mother Country. This was more than we thought possible a few years back, but now it was a magnificent fact, and they should do what they could to help in this matter, and he hoped the appeal would not pass unheeded at Whitehall. They had heard Mr. Baker throw out certain speculations as to the future of Canadian architecture during the next twenty years. He regretted to say he differed from one of the speakers; he did not think the path indicated by that speaker was one he should hope to see in the future architecture of one great member of this Empire. He thought the neighbours of the great Dominion had possibly overreached themselves, and had fallen a little too im-

petuously into the net of modern French architecture, because, he need hardly point out, modern French architecture was not the same thing as old French architecture. It was a very different thing, although he should be the last to disparage the work of his colleagues and friends across the Channel, some of whom did splendid work. But the modern vernacular of French architecture was not a thing to be adopted as the basis of a great tradition. They hoped that the future architecture of Canada would be founded upon an old tradition ; whether French or English was for their colleagues in Canada to determine. If they followed those lines, he did not think they would have any difficulty, with their great ability and force of character and splendid possibilities, in establishing a great tradition of architecture. He did not doubt that that tradition would be perfectly elastic and adaptable to all the requirements of modern civilisation. And he would draw Mr. Baker's attention once more, as Mr. Herbert Baker had done, to the Imperial aspect of the case—viz. to the new British School at Rome. It was one of the most important departures in architectural tuition in the last fifty years, because if properly handled much might come out of it, and they should hope to see some brilliant young Canadians at work there.

Mr. F. S. BAKER, in reply, said : I thank you for Canada and for myself for the kind and hearty reception which you have given my paper. If I have been able to tell you anything about the country which is so far away from you, and which probably thinks more about you at home here than you have time to think of it, I shall feel very glad. I commend it to your study, because it is a large district, and there is no doubt its development will go along the lines that the people who go to live there outline for it. It has been most interesting for me to-night to meet Mr. Herbert Baker from South Africa. I am sorry I cannot claim him as a kinsman, but I feel very proud that a man of the name of Baker should be such a distinguished gentleman. He comes direct from Rome, where he has been closely in touch with the new British School of Architecture, and I shall certainly make it my duty, on going back to Canada, to bring full particulars of the scholarships and the opportunities presented by that School to the members and students of the profession in Canada. You must realise that our students are few in number, and are not well off ; and it is not easy for them to contemplate the spending of a few years in Rome. Most of them are boys who are making their own way, and are not the sons of rich men. I am afraid the sons of rich men in Canada look for some easier work. What Mr. Baker said about climatic conditions is true. It would be absurd, for instance, to see a delicate Spanish cornice hanging with great icicles or piled up with snow ; and there are many things possible in Spain and South Africa which would not be possible in Canada. And I think that is what most impressed Mr. Richardson after his studies in France and Spain, namely, the necessity of using materials in America in a way suitable to the climate. That is why we have those unusual works which were designed by him. Mr. Mawson spoke of the McKim, Meade & White office and its effect on Canadians. But whilst the highest tribute must be paid to them individually and as a firm for the wonderful buildings which they have produced, there is not in Canada a feeling that the school of McKim, Meade & White is an altogether desirable one. There is certainly there—and our President's remarks have brought it to my attention—very clearly the desire to follow the tradition that goes back beyond any result which McKim, Meade & White have attained. There is arising now in Canada a collegiate Gothic architecture—and there are some photographs amongst those I brought over which show its commencement, and I hope indicate a good future for it—which undoubtedly is based upon the sound tradition of perhaps the best period of English architecture. I think many Canadians accept the idea that not only in architecture, but in almost everything, England has experimented, and finally arrived at a conclusion which might be called a conservative conclusion, and having tried all, has adopted that which seemed best to her. It is easy to try a new thing, and then another new thing, but the world goes on and on. The United States architects have been working at the Five Orders in recent years, but in that country also I see many signs of a day of better work coming along. We have undoubtedly some good private art collections, but they are not available for the student, and I do not hesitate to say that adequate buildings will be forthcoming when the collections can be obtained. I think we have to look to England for assistance in obtaining those collections. The Ecole des Beaux-Arts has been spoken of to-night as if Canadians were strongly influenced by it. I think it is largely owing to the work of Professor Nobbs that that school, the excellence of which is universally accepted, is not held in higher esteem in Canada in its results than is the sound training obtainable in England. It is recognised that whilst the old French work was magnificent, the modern French work is not so much to be admired, nor are, in my humble opinion, the modern French methods of draughtsmanship. Something straightforward, something plain and useful and sensible, is what the Canadian is always looking for. If he can get the direct result in a direct way, that will convey without loss of art the correct idea to his critic, that is what he wants.

REVIEWS.

OUR OLD COUNTRY BUILDINGS.

Old Houses and Village Buildings in East Anglia, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. By Basil Oliver [A.]. Illustrated by Collotype Plates from photographs specially taken by Horace Dan, Sydney A. Driver, and others. Sm. 4o. Lond. 1912. 21*s. net.* [*B. T. Batsford*, 94 *High Holborn.*]

The work of collection of records and illustrations of our old country buildings is one of increasing importance and desirability in view of the frequent demolition or mutilation of fine examples by unsympathetic or ill-informed owners. Especially is this the case in respect of the smaller buildings in country towns and villages. The larger houses and mansions are, to a great extent, in the possession of persons of enlightenment, who, as a rule, may be trusted to have a due sense of their responsibility in regard to the buildings of which they are, for the time being, the owners. Whether this sense of responsibility is engendered by a regard for the buildings themselves or by a wholesome dread of the opprobrium of their fellow-creatures is not material to the argument.

From another point of view, too, the importance of the preservation of the humbler class of building is relatively greater than in the case of the mansions of the wealthy; for the cottages and small houses which are scattered over the countryside stand, as a rule, in close proximity to the highways where they give pleasure, or the reverse, to millions of passers-by, whereas the great houses, for the most part, lie secluded within their parks and are a joy or an offence to comparatively few.

In selecting for illustration representative examples of all types of small buildings—other than ecclesiastical—which were erected in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex between the latter part of the fifteenth century and the early part of the eighteenth, Mr. Basil Oliver has, by the exercise of careful discrimination, produced a work of considerable interest and value. He rightly draws attention to the effect of foreign influences on the architecture of the locality in the forms employed, the methods of construction, and even in the arrangement of plans. The assimilation of these foreign influences was, however, so happily effected that the result, as we see it to-day, is essentially English. Where, for instance, can more typical examples of English villages be found than at Kersey or Stoke-by-Nayland in Suffolk? Here is no striving after effect. On the contrary, the buildings are an expression of the simple needs of the inhabitants, the right use of local materials, and a lack of that affectation too often found in even the best work of to-day. For the purpose of his book Mr. Oliver has classified the buildings selected according to the materials with which they are constructed, a system which facilitates the comparison of varieties of treatment in individual cases of the same general type.

The book is well illustrated by collotype plates reproduced from photographs and by excellent drawings in the text. The author is to be congratulated on a work of which the production must have afforded him immeasurable pleasure, and which is full of suggestion and information to all who are interested in one of the most attractive phases of English architecture.

HERBERT PASSMORE [*A.*].

ON CATHEDRAL GUIDE-BOOKS.

Canterbury Cathedral. By S. Hurst Seager [F.]. Illustrated with 49 photographs specially taken by the Author. "The Tourist Cathedral Series." Fcp. 8o. Lond. 1912. [*Simpkin, Marshall & Co.*]

The writing of a concise and instructive handbook for the man in the street who visits our cathedrals must be more difficult than it might seem, so little is the success generally achieved, although, with Willis's unrivalled spadework as a basis, Canterbury ought to be among the easiest of our shrines to work upon. This recent effort brings us no nearer an ideal. The compilation claims the merit of a review in this JOURNAL because written with a fresh idea in it and by a Fellow of the Institute. It may serve, too, to suggest a few passing thoughts upon such guide-books in general.

The complicated history of any one of our cathedrals, each one a complete history book in itself, cannot be comprised, to satisfy the particular inquirer, in a brief text-book, however deftly put together. Nevertheless, even the musty archæologist who comes to explore a new field, or to revive an old one, may be grateful for facts, no matter how popularly set forth, if accurate, methodical, and concise. With these positive wants some not less important negative needs must be combined. No individual theories are called for in such a guide-book; and, above all, no æsthetic opinions or criticisms. It is right to assume ignorance of architectural style upon the part of the reader, but unsafe to credit him with knowledge of historical facts. The sequence and dates of English kings are often beyond his ken, even if he be Briton or Colonial-born—still more so if American. The rota of prelates, abbots, or priors is necessarily a sealed book to him. Every such guide for popular use, then, should be prefaced by clear tables of architectural styles with their approximate dates set against the dates of the reigning sovereigns, and with complete lists and dates, so far as known, of the ecclesiastics and others whose names are intimately associated with the fabric. No difficult task is involved in arranging these in one comprehensive table, which might be printed on a folder and bound in to be read with every page of the text. But even so, styles, sovereigns, and prelates, when named in the text, should have their dates bracketed with them. Marginal dates, always so helpful, need not be spared.

When accurate dates or authorship of any part of the building are available, these should obviously be given.

Our author falls short of meeting the needs or avoiding the pitfalls thus indicated, but he has nevertheless an individual method of his own. He writes frankly, as tourist for tourist, and as such is not shy about touching on the elementaries. He expresses himself with some spirit, and were his work but a trifle more dependable it might be recommended even to the twentieth-century architect who permits himself some digression from the fashion of to-day to a past relegated now too often to the dilettante inquirer.

Here we have a guide-book with a theory developed in a reasoned, if somewhat wordy, preface likely to be read by few tourists and not necessarily helpful for those who prove the exceptions. Gibes at some modern tendencies are pointed. We can picture the well-earned repose of the shades of Winckelmann, Lessing, Pater, Ruskin, or Augustus Hare disturbed by the pithy statement that "it is the bane of this literary age that the attention of the people is directed more and more to the description of things than to the things themselves," but Pater and Ruskin, at any rate, rallying again to learn nevertheless that "the Cathedrals are the Mecca of tourists from all lands." There are here to be no "Mornings in Canterbury" for the latter-day pilgrim. Having purchased this guide-book in advance, digested it and studied the author's photographs, the buildings, we are told, are to tell their own story. Those unfortunates who fail to reach Mecca may yet absorb an accurate impression of their would-be goal by aid of the author's pen and camera.

Our doubts as to the success of the method do not lessen our appreciation of the author's intentions. But it is really a serious blemish in a guide setting forth such principles when its author, while urging deprecating excuses, nevertheless forces his somewhat inchoate critical opinions upon his reader, thereby compromising both his method and his object. He thinks they may be "of some value as a guide to others." We disagree. We have no wish to be told, if only by implication, that Christ Church gateway, even in its extreme decay and bereft of its turrets, or Chillenden's inimitable pulpitum, or Kemp's or Stratford's or Dean Wotton's monuments, or many other items which could be named, are not the best of their kind because he has failed to grasp their full merit or may not agree with us.

His range of observation, too, has failed to disclose to him what an unsatisfactory exponent of architecture photography is in any but a superficial sense. Not one plate in twenty succeeds in giving that true character or latent spirit of a work of architecture which the trained eye grasps intuitively from the object itself. It may be truly said of photography in this relation that it can and often does show a new building at its best, while it makes the least of an old one. And a few moments' thought tells us why.

It is a blemish on the book that mention of Willis's great work—monumental as the building itself—is relegated to a bibliography at the end of the volume, and Willis's name otherwise appears only in small print at the corner of his own plan reproduced by Mr. Seager with this too scant acknowledgment. No text-book on Canterbury Cathedral but should tempt its reader towards this exemplar for all time of such archæological research set forth so attractively and lucidly that the least instructed may enjoy and profit. And if Eadmer and Gervase, the latter the most famous and complete of our mediæval architectural historians, do not even get a passing nod, we need not be surprised if such comparatively latter-day historians as Somner and Gostling are ignored even in the Bibliography.

Prefaces, introductions, and bibliographies are too apt to be ignored by the sightseer. In a future edition, which we hope may be reached, the author should make his Introduction, with some needful amplification, into his first chapter. Obviously outlines only are called for in a condensed history, but, according as this chapter is well done and complete, so much the better can the tourist lay aside the book as directed when he visits the building. If Sudbury is mentioned, why not Arundel? And if French William, why not English William his successor, whose output at Canterbury was really far more interesting than his master's? But English William is almost systematically ignored throughout and his work sometimes unjustly given to his French predecessor.

On another interesting and debatable point Mr. Seager is misleading because he jumps too readily at conclusions. He assumes that because Conrad's name is attached to his glorious choir he was the actual architect or designer. He may have been, of course, but equally may the assumption be misleading. Goldstone II. put his rebus and his initials upon the work erected during his priorate, and there are strong reasons for thinking he may have been more than the mere director, supervisor, or collector of the funds. But we have no certainty, and such an assumption is less justifiable at Canterbury than perhaps elsewhere when we have such known laymen architects as the French and English Williams, and that one curious instance which connects our modern practice so much more closely with the mediæval than might have been thought possible, Thomas Mapylton, the consulting architect of the early fifteenth century, who was paid to visit Prior Wodensberg's work from time to time to give advice.

There are many loose and discursive if unintentional inaccuracies in the volume before us. We are told in almost consecutive sentences that Lanfranc's north-western tower had and had not

been faced by Perpendicular work at the time of its destruction, that the Angel steeple does and does not encase its predecessor, and so on. St. Michael's Chapel is interesting as an inscribed work, erected during the priorates of Wodensberg and Molash, at the cost of Margaret Holland in commemoration of her two husbands. But we only learn from the guide that the character of the work indicates its erection by Chillenden, who, no doubt, projected it.

Prior Oxyndenne's window in the Anselm Chapel is correctly dated 1336, but is ascribed to Prior d'Estria, who died in 1331. It is also set forth as one of the few pieces of decorated work the Cathedral has to show. What of the chancel of the Infirmary Chapel (Hadebrand's work again, not Estria's, as stated), the Table Hall, the parclose screens, Estria's, Hadebrand's, and Stratford's tombs, or the lower part of the Chapter House, correctly assigned elsewhere by the author to this period? And in regard to the decorated work at Canterbury, no tourist should come there without being told of the singularity of Kentish decorated tracery.

For the sake of accuracy we must note a few more points wherein our author is lacking. There is surely no dispute as to the origin of the term "Becket's Crown." Mr. Seager states as a fact that Meist' Omers is derived from *Ormeaux*—the elms which grew near it. This was a mere suggestion put forward by Professor Willis—for once missing a point—to explain a curious word. There was a treasurer Meister Omers who gave his name to his house.

More than once is it stated that there is no record of the erection of the great *pulpitum*—one of Chillenden's best recorded works. The visitor is told that the Norman columns of Lanfranc are within the great tower piers, but is not directed to the most interesting fact that the capital of one of the Norman columns can actually be seen from the floor of the church. Another very interesting fact in the crypt, the additional pillars passed through the vaulting of Ernulf by William of Sens to carry his new superstructure, is not referred to. The erroneous designation of the tomb of Lady Tryvet as that of the Countess of Athol is perpetuated, while not one word is said of the remarkable series of paintings in St. Gabriel's Chapel hard by, and the strange good fortune of their preservation. This omission is the more remarkable as Mr. Seager dwells a good deal upon the value and interest of mediæval wall-painting. We had thought that the days of narrow views when everything other than Gothic was "taboo" had gone by. Lovers of Canterbury as a whole will resent the slur cast upon its first Dean's admirable tomb. We need not be left in doubt that the Reculvers columns are surely Romano-British work with the capitals "boasted" for carving.

Other slips might be mentioned, but where intention is so good and matter often so interesting it is uncongenial to multiply examples of the author's lack of accuracy or perspicacity. We hope he will revise and republish the little manual. He has some pleasant concluding pages upon St. Martin's, St. Augustine's and St. Pancras which he might well amplify by directing the tourist to the ancient parts of the Archbishop's Palace, Christ Church gateway, the West Gate, and many other points of interest in the city which no tourist should miss. If only he will verify facts and suppress personal likes and dislikes he has it in him to write a really useful guide. And in suggesting the improvement of his method and the clarifying of his matter we readily express our gratitude for some pleasant hours spent in his company among familiar scenes.

F.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL DICTIONARIES.

The Deinhardt-Schlomann Series of Technical Dictionaries in six languages. Volume VIII. dealing with Reinforced Concrete in Sub- and Super-structure. 6s. *net.* [*London Publishers, Constable & Co.*]

[Mr. Digby L. Solomon [*A.*], Hon. Secretary of the Science Standing Committee, writes:—"Volume VIII. of this work was sent to the Institute by Mr. Chalkley, the acting English editor of the Series, with a request for an expression of opinion upon it. The book was submitted for the consideration of the Science Standing Committee, and they deputed two of their members, Messrs. W. E. Vernon Crompton and W. R. Davidge, to review it. Their review was read at a meeting of the Science Committee, and it was resolved to send it for publication in the JOURNAL."]

The Science Standing Committee of the Institute have suggested that a short review of this International Technical Dictionary might be of service to architects who have work abroad or are otherwise interested in Continental practice.

The dictionaries are in six languages, the arrangement being to give, where possible, a small illustration, with the corresponding technical terms in German, English, French, Russian, Italian, and Spanish.

The present volume, which deals with reinforced concrete and kindred matters, is the eighth of the series, the volumes at present issued dealing principally with purely engineering subjects. The book has evidently been compiled with so much labour that it is a pity there are so many inaccuracies and that the illustrations are so poor in many cases.

First as to these illustrations, perhaps nothing more could be given in a small book such as this, but they are misleading in some cases and very often insufficient: for instance, the illustration of the Kahn bar on page 6 is given in cross-section only, and shows nothing of the oblique arrangement of the bars to counteract shearing, which is the main idea of the patent. Lower down on the same page an illustration showing a form of patent-grooved bar is labelled "Channel iron," a name

which is, however, repeated further on with a proper illustration.

The illustrations for neutral axis and parallelogram of forces, to ram or tamp, door frame, &c., are more or less inaccurate or insufficient.

The words "Stress" and "Strain" seem to be used without any distinction as to their meaning, and in many cases the English and French have evidently been separately translated from the German and placed side by side without their relative meanings being as exact as could be wished. The English equivalent is sometimes only approximately correct, as the German "Vulkan sand" is translated "vulcan sand"; volcanic sand would be better, although a term rarely used in England. The English translator, although he has, on the whole, been successful, seems to be hardly acquainted with some of the technical terms used in building. For instance, the expression meaning "to flush up the joints" is rendered "to cleanse or wash"; the expression "Solepiece" appears as "packing piece under the wedge"; "earthy matter" is written as "mouldy substance"; dwelling house is Germanised into "habitation premises"; "winder" in a staircase is rendered "angular step," and "handrail" is rendered "bannisters."

The illustrations of bonds and masonry do not altogether accord with English ideas; a rubble wall with squared quoins appears as "wall in ashlar or dressed stone." "Polish bond" is what we usually know in this country as Flemish bond. "Stretching bond" is illustrated by a thick wall entirely constructed of headers.

Such instances might be indefinitely extended, and the difficulty of simple translation in technical terms often leads to unnecessarily long sentences. It seems to us a mistake to admit such sentences into a dictionary when the equivalent in other languages is not idiomatic, as there is no place where one can logically stop; for instance, if the phrase "Interruption of work" is given quite unidiomatically in six languages, why not give "Continuation of work" or "Interruption of contract"? The important phrase "building contract" is not given at all; nor cast-iron, template, dovetail, hardcore, dry filling, deflection, drawing, or design.

The volume, although nominally dealing only with reinforced concrete, includes so many general items of construction that, with thorough and careful re-editing, and with but very few additions of this character, it would fill a gap not otherwise occupied.

W. E. Vernon Crompton [*F.*].
W. R. Davidge [*A.*].

"*" It is gathered from a letter from Mr. Alfred Schlomann, giving particulars of the scope of these dictionaries, that the work will run into thirty volumes, and will cover the terminology of various sciences and industries. "Constructional Building above and below ground" is to be dealt with in Vol. XIII. The estimated cost has been so far exceeded that the continuance of the work will depend partly upon the public support it is likely to receive. The editorial work alone up to the present has cost over 1,000,000 marks, and it is estimated that a further 1,500,000 marks will be required to complete it. The publishers are prepared to spend another 500,000 marks should the completion of the work be decided on. Financial aid has been promised by the German Government and by the Institute of German Engineers. The matter at present is in the hands of a German Committee, consisting of well-known authorities in technical science, representatives of the German Government, the leading technical societies, manufacturers, and others. As the work is of international importance, the German Committee propose to approach foreign Governments for financial and other assistance, and if the response is satisfactory an International Committee will be appointed.—Ed.

LONDON, AND THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LONDON SOCIETY.

WE all love London. We can all in our own way wax enthusiastic about London, with her many-sided character and her many-sided charm. We have all felt the inspiration of the teeming energies, the magnetism of the human hive, the thrill of civic pride at her greatness and immensity, and with us all there is a certain proud feeling of proprietorship which we cannot disguise from ourselves. The very stones of London cry out and tell us of her history which is *our* history, her struggles we know are *our* struggles, and her future we realise must, to a great extent, be bound up, indissolubly bound, with *our* future.

The London Society, if it is to be true to its name, must be many sided in its interests and in its composition. It has an opportunity such as few new societies can claim; its subject matter is known to all, its programme is sympathetically received by all, and, with enthusiastic and popular guidance, will be enthusiastically supported by all.

The first public meeting of the London Society, at the Mansion House on the 13th January, was a brilliant success, and the organisers of the Society are to be congratulated upon thus launching the Society on its public career. The Lord Mayor, in his introductory speech explaining the object of the Society, struck a note which will undoubtedly find its echo in many Municipal Councils in and around London. He welcomed the promise of skilled co-operation between such a body of citizens and the municipalities, and said that he himself believed that the work of the Society could be accomplished without any additional burden being placed upon the rates. Enormous sums had been expended on improvements in recent years without any adequate return being obtained, mainly because these improvements were carried out through local considerations and without the formulation of any well-considered scheme for the improvement of London as a whole. The objects of the Society were to beautify and improve London, and those objects could only be successfully accomplished by an independent and powerful Society. Lord Curzon then moved a resolution supporting the

proposals of the London Society " in furthering the improvement and beautification of London and in arousing the interest of Londoners in their great city, and expressing the hope that public authorities would co-operate with the Society and help to make London a worthy capital of the Empire."

Lord Curzon said that in a sentence their object was to make London beautiful where it was not so already, and to keep it beautiful where it already was so. Their capital was very like the British Empire of which it was the head—both had grown up almost unawares, and both had now reached a point at which they had to take counsel, to take stock of the position and see what they were to do for the future. London was beautiful in nooks and corners, in parts and sections, but nobody contemplating that huge area could say that it was beautiful as a whole. The field of work for such a Society was very wide; there would have to be some co-ordination of existing authorities, perhaps there might have to be created some central single town-planning authority to work for the whole, possibly there might have to be some readjustment of local taxation. He had no doubt that the Committee of the Society would direct their attention to the laying out of streets, to the erection of buildings, to the construction of bridges, to the alignment of roads, perhaps also to the proper placing of statues in London, at present so melancholy, so pitiful, so unutterably forlorn. Then there was the traffic problem, which was a matter of the most urgent importance, and it might well be that before anything substantial could be done the assistance of the Legislature would be required. Then there was the preservation of our old memorials; Temple Bar had gone, Crosby Hall had gone, but there were many priceless possessions still to be preserved.

Lord Curzon's view was that the plans of the Society ought not to be at all lacking in imagination or idealism—indeed, if they must err, let them err on the side of imagination; at the same time, if the proposals framed were to be effective, they must be business propositions. The beautification of London would in many cases treble the value of the property dealt with, and his own view was that a good deal of the improvement would be paid for by the increased land values which it would thus create. His dream of the London of the future looked to the south side of the river—across the river he would make a clean sweep and have room for a large conception. He would like to see a new city grow up in the future on the south side of the river, and then perhaps something might be done to revive the vanished river glories of the past.

Other speakers, among whom were such eminent authorities as Lord Plymouth and Sir Aston Webb, emphasised the possibilities of the south side of the Thames. When in the years to come a broad embankment stretches along the south side from Westminster to the Cathedral Church of St. Saviour's, the Thames will assume its rightful position as the noblest river passing through the capital city of any Empire. Another thing that we should like to see would be a great thoroughfare from Westminster to the south end of London Bridge. Then the two iron bridges of Charing Cross and Cannon Street should be replaced by stone ones. Another matter of great importance is that some statutory power should be given to some one authority to lay down definitely the main roads out of London to the suburbs and to other parts of England. At present Greater London is besieged by about fifteen town-planning schemes from different authorities. If those schemes should be laid down definitely before some definite scheme of main roads is laid down, London would be in a worse condition than before.

As Sir Aston Webb truly said, what can be done now at a comparatively small cost would in the future probably never be done, or, if done at all, could only be done at an enormous cost of time and money. Many opportunities have already been lost; many, however, still remain, and it behoves us as citizens, and especially as members of the architectural profession, to do as much as possible to carry forward this high ideal of the London of the future. The London Society has a great ideal before it, and to carry the ideal to a successful culmination in the years to come will require an immensity of patience and breadth of view, and at the same time an infinite attention to the lesser and apparently insignificant details.

The work of the Society may well extend over, not a few years only, but centuries, each age and each generation bringing in its train for the British race new needs and new opportunities for the service and the beautifying of the common home.

W. R. DAVIDGE [*A.*].

Books Received.

Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture. By Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, Bart., R.A. 2 vols. Sm. 4o. £2 2s. net. [Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.]

Greek Refinements: Studies in Temperamental Architecture. By William Henry Goodyear, M.A. 4o. £2 10s. net. [Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London.]

Church Bells of England. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by 170 photographs and drawings. 8o. 1912. 7s. 6*d*. net. [Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press.]

The Orientation of Buildings, or Planning for Sunlight. By William Atkinson. 8o Lond. 1913. 8s. 6*d*. net. [Chapman & Hall, Ltd., Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.]

Building Stones and Clay-Products. A Handbook for Architects. By Heinrich Ries, Ph.D. 12s. 6*d*. net. [Chapman & Hall, Ltd.]

The Story of Architecture in Oxford Stone. By E. A. Greening Lamborn. Sm. 8o. Oxon. 1912. 3s. 6*d*. net. [Henry Frowde, Amen Corner, E.C.]

Suggestions on the General Arrangement, Structure, and Equipment of Public Swimming Baths and Bathing Places. By E. Harding Payne, A.R.I.B.A. 8o. Lond. 1912. Price 6*d*. [Southern Counties Amateur Swimming Association: Hon. Sec. H. E. Fern, " High View," High Barnet.]

Estimating for Reinforced Concrete Work: A Handbook for Measuring and Pricing Reinforced Concrete. By Major T. E. Coleman. 8o. Lond. 1912. 4s. net. [Batsford.]

Spons' Practical Builders' Pocket-Book. By Clyde Young, F.R.I.B.A., and Stanford M. Brooks, Licentiate R.I.B.A. 6½ in. × 3½ in. 74 Illustrations. 5s. net. [Messrs. E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., 57 Haymarket, S.W.]

9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., *25th January* 1913.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Baker's Paper on Canadian Architecture.

A large and representative gathering of members and students, with a numerous company of visitors, assembled at the Institute on Monday to do honour to Mr. F. S. Baker, the distinguished Canadian architect who fills the position of Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A. for Canada, and till lately was President of the Royal Architectural Institute of the Dominion. Mr. Baker had made the long journey from Toronto expressly to deliver in person the Paper on Canadian Architecture he had kindly undertaken to prepare for the Institute. The journey by the shortest route takes ten days, and Mr. Baker only arrived in London on Monday morning. His first visit was to the Institute, bringing with him a collection of several hundred photographs illustrating the various types of building he so ably describes in his Paper. These, hung round the walls of the Common Room, made a very interesting and informing exhibit which came in for a good deal of attention. Though a Canadian born and bred, and living all his life in Canada, Mr. Baker is no stranger at the Institute, but this is the first time he has ever figured prominently at one of its meetings. On rising for the reading of the Paper, after a few words from the President expressive of members' grateful appreciation of the trouble he had taken on their behalf, Mr. Baker was greeted with the long continued and enthusiastic applause of the audience, which was renewed again and again at the close of the Paper and on the motion for the vote of thanks. Scarcely less enthusiastic was the reception accorded to his eminent namesake, Mr. Herbert Baker [*F.*], whose architectural work in South Africa has won for him the admiration of his brother architects, not only in South Africa, but in every country of the British dominions. In calling upon him to move the vote of thanks, the President reminded the meeting of Mr. Baker's munificent gift of a Scholarship to enable the young architects of the country of his adoption to study in Rome and Athens. This Scholarship, it will be remembered, is of the value of £250, and is awarded every alternate year, being administered in Europe by the Royal Institute of British Architects working in conjunction with the British Schools at Rome and Athens.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS 1913.

The Award.

The Designs and Drawings submitted for the Institute Prizes and Studentships are now on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries (9 Conduit Street, W.). The Council's Deed of Award, read at the General Meeting of the 20th January, gives the results as follows :—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE SILVER MEDALS.

(i.) *The Essay Medal and Twenty-five Guineas.*

Thirteen Essays on subjects selected by the competitors themselves were received for the Silver Medal under the mottoes and titles as follow :—

1. "A": Some French Painter-Decorators of the Renaissance: an Historical Essay.
2. "Anti-Baroque": Baldassare Peruzzi of Siena: a Biographical Essay, together with a Critical Description of his Architectural Works.
3. "Antonio": A Small Church and its Greater Significance: Santa Maria di Loreto, Rome, as a Tide-mark of the Renaissance.
4. "Bahnhof": The Architecture of Railway Stations.
5. "Cherish Hope": Proportion in Ecclesiastical Edifices.
6. "Chi non sa far stupir vada alla striglia": Baroque Architecture.
7. "De Gustibus nil Disputandum": The Origin and Development of the Tower and Spire in England.
8. "Durmast": The Timber Style.
9. "Laborantes uno animo": Architecture, the Manifestation of the Structural Principle.
10. "Les longs souvenirs font les grands peuples": The Preservation of Ancient Monuments.
11. "Perseverando Vincimus": Conditions of Life and Thought and their Influence on Architecture.
12. "Rus in Urbe": The Principles to be observed in Designing and Laying-out Towns treated from the Architectural Standpoint.
13. "Toscana": The Application of Colour to Internal Architecture.

The Council award the Medal and Twenty-five Guineas to the author of the Essay on "The Preservation of Ancient Monuments" submitted under the motto "Les longs souvenirs font les grands peuples" *; they also award additional prizes of five guineas each to the authors of the essays on "The Architecture of Railway Stations," under the motto "Bahnhof," † and "Santa Maria di Loreto, Rome," under the motto "Antonio." ‡

(ii.) *The Measured Drawings Medal and* £10 10*s.*

Nine sets of drawings were sent in of the various buildings indicated, and under mottoes as follow :—

1. "Burmah": 6 strainers (Church of St. Agnes, Cawston, Norfolk).

* "Les longs souvenirs font les grands peuples": Wm. James Davies.

† "Bahnhof": Martin Shaw Briggs.

‡ "Antonio": C. Percival Walgate.

2. "Chauncit": 6 strainers (Church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane).
3. "Greeque": 3 strainers (Old Town Hall, Manchester).
4. "Guita": 6 strainers (St. Mary Abchurch, London).
5. "Mitre": 6 strainers (Southwell Minster, Notts).
6. "Pax": 7 strainers (Blenheim Palace).
7. "Postman": 6 strainers (General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand).
8. "Walworth": 5 strainers (Fishmongers' Hall).
9. "X": 6 strainers (Manchester Old Town Hall).

The Council award the Medal and Ten Guineas to the author of the drawings of Blenheim Palace, submitted under the motto "Pax,"* and Certificates of Hon. Mention to the authors of the Drawings of Southwell Minster, Manchester Old Town Hall, and the Church of St. Agnes, Cawston, Norfolk, submitted under the mottoes "Mitre,"† "X,"‡ and "Burmah"§ respectively.

The Travelling Studentships.

(i.) *The Soane Medallion and* £100.

Fourteen Designs for a Terminal Railway Station were submitted under the following mottoes :—

1. "Charge": 6 strainers.
2. "City Gates": 6 strainers.
3. "Eclipse": 6 strainers.
4. Green square (device): 4 strainers.
5. Locomotive (device): 6 strainers.
6. "Mona": 6 strainers.
7. "Non Ho Finito": 6 strainers.
8. "O.R.": 5 strainers.
9. "Peter Loo": 7 strainers.
10. "Queen's Knight": 6 strainers.
11. "Registered Luggage": 7 strainers.
12. "Rocket": 7 strainers.
13. "Solertia Ditat": 8 strainers.
14. Swan (device): 6 strainers.

The Council award the Medallion and £100 (under conditions) to the author of the Design submitted under the motto "Solertia Ditat,"‖ and Certificates of Hon. Mention to the authors of the Designs submitted under the mottoes "Rocket"¶ and "Registered Luggage"** respectively.

(ii.) *The Owen-Jones Studentship and* £100.

Four applications and Drawings were received from the following :—

1. Ivor Beaumont: 6 strainers.
2. H. P. Huggill: 6 strainers.
3. William Harvey: 6 strainers.
4. Walter M. Keesey: 6 strainers.

The Council award the Studentship Certificate and (subject to the specified conditions) the sum of £100 to Mr. Wm. Harvey, and Certificates of Hon. Mention to Mr. H. P. Huggill, Mr. Ivor Beaumont, and Mr. Walter M. Keesey.

* "Pax": H. C. Mason.
† "Mitre": William Leonard Boghurst Leech.
‡ "X": Gordon Hemm.
§ "Burmah": Bernard Preston Gaymer.
‖ "Solertia Ditat": James M. Whitelaw.
¶ "Rocket": H. Chalton Bradshaw.
** "Registered Luggage": Robert W. Cable.

(iii.) *The Pugin Studentship and* £40.

Eight applications were received for the Pugin Studentship from the following :—

1. C. Peake Anderson: 4 strainers.
2. Joseph Hill: 4 strainers.
3. George H. S. Holt: 4 strainers.
4. F. E. Howard: 4 strainers.
5. Julian R. Leathart: 4 strainers.
6. A. E. Lowes: 4 strainers.
7. William Paterson: 4 strainers.
8. L. Powell: 3 strainers.

The Council award the Studentship, Silver Medal, and (subject to the specified conditions) the sum of £40 to Mr. Wm. Paterson, and Certificates of Hon. Mention to Mr. Joseph Hill and Mr. F. E. Howard.

(iv.) *The Godwin Medal and* £65.

Three applications were received for the Godwin Bursary from the following :—

1. M. S. Briggs.
2. Charles Holden.
3. Arthur F. Wickenden.

The Council award the Medal and (subject to the specified conditions) the sum of £65 to Mr. Charles Holden [*A.*].

(v.) *The Tite Certificate and* £30.

Twenty-nine Designs for the Façade of a Royal Palace in a City were submitted under the following mottoes :—

1. "Abacus": 3 strainers.
2. "Amenhotep": 3 strainers.
3. "Anarchist": 3 strainers.
4. "Black Diamond": 2 strainers.
5. "Blue Eagle": 3 strainers.
6. "Canstonce": 3 strainers.
7. "Circle": 3 strainers.
8. "Facilio": 3 strainers.
9. Green and gold seal (device): 3 strainers.
10. "Gregalah": 3 strainers.
11. "Here we are again": 3 strainers.
12. "Irám": 4 strainers.
13. "Italy": 3 strainers.
14. "Juvenis": 3 strainers.
15. "Lorelei": 3 strainers.
16. "Mano": 3 strainers.
17. "Mimosa": 3 strainers.
18. "Nigel": 3 strainers.
19. "Nihil sine labore": 5 strainers.
20. "Palladio": 3 strainers.
21. "Patrick": 3 strainers.
22. "Pax": 3 strainers.
23. "Roma": 3 strainers.
24. "Sketch": 1 strainer.
25. "Strike Sure": 3 strainers.
26. "Swastika": 3 strainers.
27. "The Butterfly": 3 strainers.
28. "Theseus" 3 strainers.
29. "Vicenza": 3 strainers.

The Council award the Tite Certificate and (subject to the specified conditions) £30 to the author of the Design submitted under the motto "Palladio,"* and a Certificate of Hon. Mention to the

* "Palladio": Cyril A. Farey.

author of the Design submitted under the motto "Roma." *

THE ARTHUR CATES PRIZE: FORTY GUINEAS.

One application was received for the Arthur Cates Prize, viz. from Mr. Charles Fredk. Butt, and the Council have awarded him the prize.

PRIZES FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

The Grissell Gold Medal and £10 10s.

Eight Designs for a Riding School were submitted under the following mottoes :—

1. "Black Diamond" : 3 strainers.
2. "Helios" : 3 strainers.
3. "£ Perseverantia Honor" : 4 strainers.
4. "Jack" : 4 strainers.
5. "Ilium" : 4 strainers.
6. "Saddle" : 3 strainers.
7. "Spero Meliora" : 5 strainers.
8. Triangle and Circle (device) : 3 strainers.

The Council have decided not to award the Prize this year.

The Henry Saxon Snell Prize (£60).

Three Designs were received for a Sanatorium for Consumptives from the following :—

1. Vincent Hooper.
2. H. Geo. Jefferies.
3. L. G. Pearson.

The Council award the Prize of £60 to Mr. Vincent Hooper [*A.*].

THE ASHPITEL PRIZE 1912.

The Council have, on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, decided not to award the Prize this year.

THE TRAVELLING STUDENTS' WORK.

Owen Jones Studentship 1911.—The Council have approved the work of Mr. Noel H. Leaver, who was awarded the Studentship in 1911 and travelled in Italy and Norfolk.

Tite Prize 1911.—The Council have approved the work of Mr. George H. Foggitt, who was awarded the Tite Prize in 1911 and travelled in Italy.

Soane Medallion 1912.—The Council have approved the drawings executed by Mr. Piet de Jong, who was awarded a Certificate of Hon. Mention and £50 in competition for the Soane Medallion 1912 and has travelled in Italy.

Royal Sanitary Institute: Award of the Henry Saxon Snell Prize.

The subject given in 1912 for the Essay in competition for the Henry Saxon Snell Prize was "The Ventilating, Lighting, Heating, and Water Supply Appliances and Fittings for an Operating Room for a General Hospital." Ten Essays were sent in, and have been adjudicated upon by Mr. Edwin T. Hall [*F.*], Dr. Louis C. Parkes, and Mr. A. Saxon Snell [*F.*], who had the advantage of the very valuable criticisms and suggestions of Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., who kindly acted as Consulting Referee. Acting upon the advice of the Adjudicators and the Consulting Referee, the Council have decided to divide the Prize of Fifty Guineas, giving one half to Mr. John Darch (Wandsworth), writing under the motto "Aseptos," and the other to Mr. H. F. V. Newsome (Manchester) and Mr. John G. Cherry (Manchester), writing jointly under the motto "Magnum Bonum." The Adjudicators consider that there are many excellent suggestions in these Essays, but there are some which they consider would prove unsatisfactory in practice.

* "Roma" : Bryan Watson.

Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, Bart., R.A.

At the Meeting last Monday the following letter was read from Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A., in response to the vote of the Royal Institute congratulating him upon the baronetcy recently bestowed upon him :—

"*Eagle House*," *Wimbledon : 11th January* 1913.

DEAR MR. MACALISTER,—Will you kindly convey to the Royal Institute of British Architects my grateful thanks for their kind message of congratulation on the honour lately conferred on me. No congratulations can be more welcome than those of my brother architects, and I value this distinction all the more because I think that in my humble person some honour has been done to the great art which we all profess and love.—Yours very truly,

THOS. G. JACKSON.

The Safety of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney in *The Times* of the 13th January, replying to Sir Alexander Binnie's letter reprinted in the last issue of the JOURNAL, says that Sir Alexander Binnie must have been misinformed as to the facts on which the chief and central argument of his letter is based.

The facts are these (says Mr. Macartney) :—The foundations of the Cathedral at the south-east corner are 21 feet 2 inches, and at the north-east corner 25 feet 10 inches below the level of the churchyard. I now find from the deposited plans relating to the Bill that the tramway tunnel opposite the south-east corner is 21 feet and opposite the north-east corner 21 feet 6 inches below the roadway to the level of the rails. Allowing that the roadway is 1 foot 3 inches below the level of the churchyard, and that the foundation of the tunnel is 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, I get the following figures—viz., the bottom of the tunnel at the south-east corner is 3 feet 6 inches below the foundations of the Cathedral and at the north-east corner about 6 inches above. But this is not all, for from the same source it appears that power to deviate is provided for, and such deviation might bring the subway within 20 feet of the apse of the structure. As regards the depth to which the subway may be sunk, deviation to the extent of 10 feet is allowed. Deviation of either type, even if kept well within these limits, would be with danger, but the latter is unquestionably the greater. Experience teaches that with the best intention in the world engineers have exceeded deviation limits imposed by legislation, and that the excesses

have subsequently been curtailed so as to conform to the requirements of the statutes. In the present case no subsequent rectification would put things right. The harm would have been done.

Sir Alexander Binnie appears from his letter of the 9th inst. to be familiar with the contents of the report of 1907 and the results of subsequent investigations made by myself in 1911.

If this is so he can scarcely support his contention that misapprehension appears to have occurred owing to trial borings put down within the Cathedral, and that the depth of the foundations of the walls and the main supports of the Dome go no deeper than a little below the Crypt level. In the report of 1907 it is clearly stated that "At the same time we had the foundations uncovered at different points, and found the footings were formed of three 12 inch courses of stone slabs with a projection of 2 feet, the level of the pot earth being about 4 feet 6 inches below the Crypt floor."

From my investigations made in 1911 I arrive at the figures given at the commencement of this letter. These were checked by Mr. Mott and his partner on behalf of the City Corporation, and may be taken as absolutely reliable.

Sir Alexander Binnie entirely ignores the danger, so strongly emphasised by Sir Francis Fox, that may ensue from vibration. As the terminus would be the most important on the L.C.C. system, the traffic would be practically continuous and the pounding of the two-deck cars at the cross-over incessant. It is a matter of daily observation that the vibration arising from the present comparatively light traffic is distinctly felt throughout the building.

The Home Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was consulting the National Physical Laboratory as to the possibility of their undertaking a series of tests with the object of estimating the amount of vibration caused by motor and other traffic at different periods of the day in the streets adjoining the Cathedral, and the effect, if any, on the fabric.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have issued an appeal to the Corporation and the City Companies for assistance in the work of strengthening the fabric of the Cathedral on the lines suggested by Sir Francis Fox in his recent report. Subscriptions are also invited from the public generally. The particular work of cementing the cracks by a new and effective method has already made satisfactory progress. The extent or cost of the remedial measures required cannot be determined at present, but it is thought that £5,000 will go some way towards meeting the more immediate needs of the moment. If a larger sum should be received the surplus will be devoted to the general maintenance of the fabric. Donations should be addressed either to the treasurer, Canon Alexander, or to the receiver, Sir John Riddell, Bt., Chapter House, St. Paul's, E.C., and any contributions placed in the fabric-boxes in the Cathedral will be used for the same object.

Exhibition of Fine Arts, Florence, 1913.

The Thirteenth Exhibition of the Association of Italian Artists will be held this year at Florence, from the 1st March to the 31st October. The exhibits will consist of paintings, sculpture, and architecture—the latter by means of drawings or models. Works of foreign artists are admitted, but not more than one work of each may be exhibited. Foreign works are submitted to a jury for acceptance—sculptor-members of the jury judging sculpture, painters works of painting, and architects works of architecture. Exhibitors visiting the exhibition will be furnished with a card of identity which will entitle them to travel at reduced fares on the Italian railways during the continuance of the Exhibition. Exhibitors have free admission to the Exhibition. Instructions to prospective exhibitors may be seen at the Institute Library, and forms to be filled up by exhibitors and all other particulars may be obtained from the "Direzione dell' Associazione degli Italiani, Palazzo Strozzi, Florence."

University College New Buildings.

At a Meeting of the Senate of London University, held on the 22nd inst., it was reported that the Chairman of the University College Committee had received a further communication from the anonymous benefactor who a year ago presented £30,000 towards the erection of new buildings at that college for architecture, sculpture, &c. In this communication the original offer is restated in a more generous form—namely, to bear, under certain conditions, almost the whole cost of the erection of the buildings in question, in the hope that at an early date it will be possible for the University to complete the Gower Street frontage of the college. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the thanks of the Senate accorded to the anonymous donor.

The Chadwick Trust : Lectures on Hygiene and Sanitary Science.

The Chadwick Trust, founded in 1895, under the will of the late eminent sanitarian Sir Edwin Chadwick, K.C.B., has arranged for a series of Public Lectures to be delivered during this year in London and certain provincial towns. The object of the Trust is the promotion of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches in various ways indicated by the Founder, or otherwise at the discretion of the Trustees.

The first of the courses of Lectures will be given on Friday evenings, February 7th, 14th, and 21st, at 8.15 p.m., at the Royal Sanitary Institute, Buckingham Palace Road, by Mr. H. Percy Boulnois, M.Inst.C.E., on "Hygiene of the Home." Sir William J. Collins, M.D., Chairman of the Trust, will preside.

In April, Dr. J. T. C. Nash will give three disquisitions on "The Evolution of Epidemics," to be delivered at the London County Hall, Spring Gardens.

In June, Dr. F. W. Mott, F.R.S., will give a course at the Royal Society of Arts under the title of "Nature and Nurture in Mental Development."

Among the lectures in contemplation for the provincial cities are those on "The Public Milk Supply—Some Criticisms and Suggestions from the Public Health Standpoint," by Professor Henry R. Kenwood, at Manchester; and on "Water Supply," with exhaustive con-

sideration of sources, collecting works, conveyance, and distribution, by Mr. E. P. Hill, M.Inst.C.E., at Birmingham.

Glasgow, Bristol, and other cities of the Kingdom will also be provided with Chadwick Public Lectures during the year.

All the Lectures will be free and open to the public, but will be of a character to attract post-graduate and advanced students of engineering, medicine, and other cognate Sciences. The Secretary to the Trust, to whom all communications should be addressed, is Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, 8, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Notice re Meeting of 3rd February.

The Meeting of the 3rd February for the President's Address to Students, Mr. Curtis Green's Criticism of the Prize Competition Drawings, and the Presentation of Prizes will begin half an hour later than usual—namely, at half-past eight, instead of eight o'clock.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Surveyorship.

Mr. H. Edmund Mathews [*F.*] has been appointed Surveyor to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in succession to the late Mr. I'Anson. Mr. Mathews, who was born in 1868, is the eldest son of Mr. J. Douglass Mathews [*F.*], with whom he is in partnership in the City, where he represents the third generation of the firm.

OBITUARY.

The late Thomas Henry Watson.

At the General Meeting of the Institute last Monday, Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A., Vice-President, speaking from the place of the Hon. Secretary, formally announced the decease of Mr. Thomas Henry Watson, District Surveyor for St. George's, Hanover Square. Mr. Watson, he said, had been a member of the Institute for over fifty years, having been elected an Associate as long ago as 1862. He was among the first batch of candidates who sat for the Voluntary Architectural Examination when it was first established in 1863, and he passed in the Class of Proficiency. In 1866 he again presented himself for examination in the higher degree, and passed in the Class of Distinction. In 1864 he was awarded the Soane Medallion for a Design for an Academy for the Study, Practice, and Performance of Music. As Student of the Royal Academy he carried off three Silver Medals, the R.A. Gold Medal, and a Travelling Studentship. In 1877 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Institute. Mr. Watson had served on Committees of the Institute and on the Statutory Board of Examiners. He had also filled various offices in the Architectural Association, including that of President in 1870-71. In conclusion Mr. Hubbard moved that the regrets of the Institute for the loss it had sustained by the death of its esteemed Fellow be entered on the Minutes of the Meeting, and that a message of sympathy and condolence be transmitted to his widow and family.

Mr. W. HENRY WHITE [*F.*], who rose to support the motion, said he had had the privilege of working with Mr. Watson for seven years, and he should like to pay his personal tribute to the high integrity of his character and to the excellent way in which he studied in every detail the interests of his clients. He was a man who spent almost meticulous care upon detail in every part of his work; and anyone who had the opportunity of working with him could not fail to derive advantage from the association and to be helped forward in his professional work. As a friend he was always ready to do everything he could to help one in need, with a kindly word of encouragement or professional advice. The Institute had met with a severe blow by his death. He hoped that an effort would be made to secure for the Institute his Royal Academy Studentship drawings, and that they might remain with them as a permanent possession.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [*F.*], in a sympathetic reference to the late Fellow, said he had known Mr. Watson for over forty years as a most kind-hearted gentleman, a lover of fair play, and a lover of his profession. To show how very much a man could put into a very small work, he invited the young men present to look at a building on the east side of Regent Street, where the late Mr. Watson had simply added a story. They would find there evidence of an artistic development very seldom found in one who had to carry out such a simple work. It showed how possible it was to put into a very small work thorough artistic feeling.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the motion, said that Mr. Watson was a very old friend of his own and of many other members present. He was a fine man, an admirable draughtsman, and an architect who had a genuine passion for his art.

Francis James Smith [*Fellow*, elected 1891], who died on the 27th December in his sixty-eighth year, served his articles in the office of Mr. Wm. Lee, was afterwards assistant in the same office, and later, in 1875, joined Mr. Lee in partnership, the business being conducted first at Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, and afterwards at 7 Queen Victoria Street. On the death of his partner in 1882 Mr. Smith carried on the business singly, removing in 1898 to Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster. His principal works are: The Town Hall, Westminster (1881–82), extension of Hackney Workhouse (1882–83), extension of Shoreditch Workhouse (1882–83), restoration of Carleton Church, Cambs. (1887), Cottage Homes for 400 children at Hornchurch, Essex (1888–89), St. George's Baths and Wash-houses, Buckingham Palace Road (1889–90), Library and Baths and Wash-houses, Westminster (1891–92), Public Library, Disraeli Road, Putney, in competition (1899). As architect to the Board of

Guardians, Paddington, he carried out extensive works in 1899–1908, comprising the new Board-room and offices, the receiving and casual wards, and reconstruction and enlargement of the Workhouse in Harrow and Woodfield Roads, Nurses' Home, relieving offices, &c. He was the architect of the Baths and Wash-houses, Nine Elms Lane, in competition, for Battersea Borough Council (1899–1902); Warehouses, Great Guildford Street, Southwark (1902); Public Baths, Kingston-on-Thames, in conjunction with Mr. Maurice B. Adams (1907–8); for the St. George, Hanover Square, Guardians, their new Board-room and offices in Princes Row, and the extension of the workhouse in Wallis's Yard, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. (1906–7); for the St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Guardians, their branch workhouses in Hazelville Road; Hornsey Rise, and Alexandra Park Road, Wood Green (1908–9), and the new Infants' School, with drill hall and gymnasium, Hornchurch, 1911; and of the new receiving wards and extensions and improvements, Farnborough Workhouse, for the Bromley Union, Kent, Guardians (1912). He was also the architect of the Town Hall, now the Caxton Hall, Westminster; the Southwark Baths and Wash-houses; the Swimming Baths at North Camp, Aldershot; additions to the Keddington Work house, Suffolk, for the Risbridge Union Board of Guardians; the rebuilding of the Sackville Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea; the Kursaal, Bexhill-on-Sea; the restoration of Great Bradley Church, Suffolk; the Free Church at Willesden, and many private houses, business premises, and other works in London and the provinces. He was one of the six architects nominated to compete for the St. Pancras Baths (1899) to cost over £58,000; and the Committee placed his designs third, out of about fifty, for the Chelsea Public Baths, eleven years ago. Latterly, Mr. Francis Danby Smith [*A.*] had been in partnership with his father, and is continuing the practice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Education of Architects.

The University, Sheffield, 10th January 1913.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—With reference to the announcement made in the JOURNAL, dated 21st December 1912, to the effect that the Institute had admitted to alliance the South Australian Institute of Architects, it is particularly interesting to note that according to the new rules contemplated by the South Australian Institute this Institute is determined to give architectural education a sound basis. "... The articles of apprenticeship of pupils in its district will have to be registered with the Institute, and the date of registration will be taken as the date of commencement of apprenticeship. No articles will be registered until the pupil has passed the Junior Public Examination of the University or its equivalent." This examination, like similar examinations in England, is, I understand, conducted by a Board of Examiners each member of which is an expert in his own subject.

Whatever may be the details of the later examinations, we may surely congratulate the South Australian Institute on having given a sound foundation to the studies of the future architects of South Australia—a far sounder one, in fact, than that which exists in England.

For, quite apart from the probability that this University examination has a greater educational value than our Preliminary Examination, we must bear in mind the large proportion of youths who become articled in England without passing any educational test worth mentioning, and who begin to think about the Institute Preliminary and architectural education when their apprenticeship is about concluded.

Surely the parent society is not too old to learn from its youngest child!—W. S. PURCHON [*A.*].

MINUTES. VI.

At the Sixth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1912–13, held Monday, 20th January 1913, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., *President*, in the Chair; 42 Fellows (including 17 members of the Council), 59 Associates (including 3 members of the Council), 24 Licentiates, 32 Students, and a large number of visitors—the Minutes of the Meeting held 6th January, having been printed in the JOURNAL, were taken as read and signed as correct.

Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A., *Vice-President*, acting for the Hon. Secretary, having announced the decease of Thomas Henry Watson, elected *Associate* 1862, *Fellow* 1877, it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for the loss it had sustained by the death of its esteemed Fellow be entered on the Minutes, and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed on behalf of the Institute to the widow and family.

The decease was also announced of Colonel Frederick Robert Newton Haswell, of North Shields, *Fellow*, elected 1873; and Frederick Thomas Reade, *Hon. Associate*, elected 1877.

Mr. G. Alexander Wright, of San Francisco, *Licentiate*, attending for the first time since his election, was formally admitted by the President.

A letter was read from Sir Thos. G. Jackson, R.A., in response to the vote at the last Meeting congratulating him upon the baronetcy recently bestowed upon him.

Mr. F. S. Baker [*F.*], of Toronto, having read a Paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE, a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. Herbert Baker [*F.*], of South Africa, seconded by Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., a vote of thanks was passed to the author by acclamation.

The Deed of Award of Prizes and Studentships 1913, made by the Council under the Common Seal, was read by the Secretary, and the sealed envelopes bearing the mottoes of the winners were opened and the names declared.

The proceedings closed and the Meeting separated at 10 p.m.